

# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA  
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No. 22

## UNITED DRUG-RIKER-HEGEMAN MERGER CONSUMMATED

## MEDICINAL MANUFACTURERS ARE OPPOSED TO PAIGE BILL

## DRUG MARKETS QUIETER BUT ALL PRICES REMAIN HIGH

### Important Changes In Original Package Prices

#### ADVANCED

ALCOHOL, DENATURED AND WOOD  
ACETPHENETIDIN, SECOND HANDS  
ACID TARTARIC, CRYSTALS, SECOND  
HANDS  
BLUE, SOLUBLE  
BALSAM COPAIBA, SOUTH AMERICAN  
BEANS, VANILLA, BOURBON  
CARMINE, No. 40  
CANNABIS INDICA  
DIGITALIS LEAVES  
GAMBOGE  
JUNIPER BERRIES

LAUREL LEAVES  
POTASSIUM PRUSSATE, YELLOW  
MERCURIALS, HARD AND SOFT  
PARIS GREEN, KEGS  
SALICIN, BULK  
SLOE BERRIES  
SODIUM BICHROMATE

#### DECLINED

GLYCERIN, C.P.  
ISINGLASS, RUSSIAN  
LARKSPUR SEED  
SILVER NITRATE  
THYMOL, CRYSTALS  
WORMSEED, LEVANT

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1916.

### AMENDING THE PATENT LAWS

The opposition of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products to the modified Paige bill relating to the amendment of the present United States Patent laws, as reported elsewhere in this issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, is in marked contrast to the action recently taken by the National Drug Trade Conference and by many other leading pharmaceutical organizations throughout the country. Many medical associations also have placed themselves in opposition to the present law as one which tends to promote monopoly by the patenting of materia medica products and thereby restricting such substances to commercial control and subsequent exploitation by advertising more or less misleading. In this respect, some of these organizations have gone so far as to say that the patent systems of foreign countries which exclude medical inventions from patent protection are to be preferred to the monopolies granted under our own laws.

There is considerable merit in all of the arguments that have been raised against our present patent system. But in the opinion of experts, the industrial policy of the German government that has done more to develop chemical manufacturing in that country than in any other has been largely due to the working clause of the German patent law and the provision that processes but not product shall be patented. The working clause requires that if the owner of the patent omits for three years to work the patent adequately in the Fatherland the holder's rights can be withdrawn.

In this country we have no such provision and in this situation the alien manufacturer has a positive advantage over the domestic manufacturer. In our own legislation we have failed to take the self-protective precaution that all other industrial countries have taken in formulating their patent laws, viz., inserting in the law a requirement that

the manufacturer of a patentable article shall, in order to retain the protection of the patent law, make provision for the fabrication of his article in this country in quantities at least sufficient to supply the domestic demand.

It is perfectly logical for pharmacists and physicians to ask why the manufacturer who fails to supply the legitimate demand for a protected product should be entitled to a monopoly in our markets. In making such a condition possible lies one weakness in the present law. If the failure of a foreign manufacturer to supply his goods is owing to the closing of his own factory by his own country going to war, that is his misfortune and the fault of his Government, not our fault. Conditions such as these should not be possible, but they are sure to develop so long as our own patent law fails to exact a requirement that is imposed on the patentee of every invention by all of the great industrial nations of the world.

### A REVIVAL IN NATURAL DYESTUFFS

If the increased demand for bichromates, prussiates, blue vitriol, oxalic acid and other chemicals used as mordants may be taken as an indication, there is reason for the belief that the dyeing industries are now making extensive use of natural dyestuffs. To what extent this consumption may have reached, is somewhat difficult to say, but the "revival" in the use of these products carries the druggist of mature years back to the time when practically every drug store carried in stock such coloring substances as logwood, fustic, quercitron, hyperic, catechu, madder, indigo, and many others which could be named.

The return to the use of these natural dyeing materials is not due to the fact that artificial dyestuffs have failed to produce satisfactory colors, but it is mainly because supplies of these latter products have become to a large extent exhausted. This revival affords one of those curious anomalies sometimes furnished by history, that discarded ideas of one generation may become the fundamental propaganda of its successors. There are many now living who can hark back to the time when the earlier aniline colors were distrusted and it took all possible ingenuity and demonstration on the part of manufacturers to overcome the prejudice against aniline dyes and to prove that the colors thus produced were as stable and as desirable as those produced by natural products.

This revival, then, seems to mean more than a bridge to help us over present difficulties. Experts have stated that if the dye famine caused by the present war shall make it necessary, America can obtain many natural dyes from her own trees and other vegetation. The utilization of our own resources for producing drugs has been strongly emphasized during the last fifteen months, and the future in this direction carries with it some promises. Along with the determination to establish an aniline industry in this country will we not also find a growing interest in the production of natural dyestuffs?

## Drug Merger Completed; George M. Gales President

**Final Details of Consolidation of Riker & Hegeman Company with United Drug Company Arranged and Result is Largest Drug Combination in the World**

The merger of the Riker & Hegeman Company with the United Drug Company of Massachusetts was completed early this week and a new company, known as the United Drug Company, Inc., of New York, was organized. George M. Gales, formerly vice-president and general manager of the Louis K. Liggett Company, of Massachusetts, is president of the new concern, which has a capital stock of \$20,000,000. Mr. Gales is one of the directors, while James C. McCormick of Boston and John Norman Staples, of Brooklyn, are also on the board.

While the merger has actually gone through, the work of arranging the details is far from completed and the officers and directors are hard at work on the plans at the offices of the Riker & Hegeman Company, 340 West 4th street, New York. It is understood that a majority of the directors of the new company will be chosen from the stockholders of the old United Drug Company.

The merging of these two drug firms into the largest drug combination in the world will bring about many changes in the organization and methods of both companies. It is said on good authority that in places where there are Riker & Hegeman stores in undesirable locations or where they compete with Liggett stores they will be closed.

Mr. Gales, the new head of the concern, has made a record for himself as head of the National Cigar Stands Company and as general manager of the Louis K. Liggett Company. He has long been Mr. Liggett's "right hand man" and it was generally expected that the post of honor would be given to him.

### A Motion for an Injunction

The merger had a narrow escape from being held up at the eleventh hour when a motion for an injunction was filed by Frederick A. Pouch, a former treasurer of the Riker & Hegeman Company and now one of the largest stockholders, asking that the merger be stopped by the courts until the officials of the Riker & Hegeman Company had filed information showing the benefits of the plan to the stockholders. The motion was argued in Part 4 of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn last Saturday.

S. Stanwood Menken, of the law firm of Philbin, Beckman, Menken & Griscom, represented Mr. Pouch, while Senator O'Gorman appeared for the defendants. In the course of the argument it developed that all Mr. Pouch intended to accomplish by filing the injunction was to force the officials to give information regarding the details of the business of the companies involved. Mr. Menken argued that it was unfair to the stockholders for the directors to force this action without making known the details so that the stockholders could form for themselves a mature business judgment. Mr. Menken said that the holdings of his client involved 120,000 shares of stock.

When Senator O'Gorman learned the nature of the demands he at once agreed that the balance sheets and all other desired facts would be in Mr. Menken's hands within ten days after the consolidation.

In an interview with a representative of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS at the conclusion of the hearing, Mr. Menken said: "We got all we wanted. We are now sure that the facts will be in our hands within ten days and that will give us ten days to decide what stand we shall take. While we do not oppose the merger in any way we held it to be unfair for a stockholder with such large holdings as Mr. Pouch's to be forced into a transaction the details of which he was not familiar with."

## Wholesale Drug Concerns Are Sued for \$1,500,000

**Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade Alleged by John D. Park & Sons Company in Another Action in Now Famous Drug Trade Litigation.**

Another echo of the now famous suit of the John D. Park & Sons Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been heard, a suit having been filed in the United States District Court in New York by this concern with a number of prominent wholesale drug firms as defendants, among them being Schieffelin & Company, the Charles N. Crittenton Company, John L. Thompson Sons & Company, Polk & Calder Drug Company and the individual members of Bruen, Ritchey & Company, R. W. Robinson & Son and others. Damages are asked in the treble sum of \$1,500,000, under the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law.

This action is based on the demand of the John D. Park & Sons Company for damages for alleged conspiracy on the part of the defendants in restraint of trade.

The complaint asserts that the defendants are members of a combination called the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, which is not incorporated, and includes in its active membership 75 per cent of the wholesale druggists of the United States, and in its associate membership 75 per cent of the manufacturers of the commodities used by the wholesale druggists. They are in this way, the complaint states, affiliated with the National Association of Retail Druggists, which comprises more than 50 per cent of the retail druggists of the country, and the Proprietary Association of America which embraces 75 per cent of the makers of patent medicines.

The John D. Park & Sons Company alleges that the defendants combined in violation of the law in May, 1904, to destroy its business and prevent competition. The conspiracy has been in existence since that time, is the statement, and has been joined by the affiliated associations. In accomplishing its object, the complaint alleges that the defendants adopted various plans of coercion to make effective a boycott against the company and others not participants in the scheme to restrain trade and obtain higher prices. The conspiracy, the complaint states, was furthered through agreements, contracts, trade journals, bulletins and other means, and also through the use of the "Recognized Jobbers" and "Aggressive Cutters" lists.

Because of these acts and other methods used in carrying out the conspiracy since May 16, 1904, the John D. Park & Sons Company asserts it has been damaged to the amount of \$500,000 and under the Sherman law therefore asks three-fold damages amounting to \$1,500,000.

Since the issuance of the summons in the suit the John D. Park & Sons Company says the following defendants have died: R. U. Pierce, Edward C. Wells, Albert Plaut, Frederick M. Robinson, David W. Kent, Albert Bruen, Charles N. Crittenton, Albert H. Kennedy, William S. Mesereau, William S. Garrity, James F. Cowen and C. F. Polk.

The complaint states that as a result of a Sherman lawsuit brought by the Government in the District of Indiana, the defendants and others were enjoined from further doing the acts complained of, but in spite of that decree the conspiracy and boycott have since continued in a smaller degree to the injury of the company.

**St. Paul, Minn.**—A new concern, the Kenyon Chemical Company, has been formed with three St. Paul men as incorporators, and will manufacture chemicals and insecticides including a powder to kill potato bugs. The capital stock is \$75,000, the incorporators being Clarence Kenyon, president, Walter C. Brandt, vice-president, Howard Fischer, secretary-treasurer.

## Medicinal Manufacturers Opposed to the Paige Bill

**National Association Upholds Product Patents—  
Tariff Board Favored—Delay in Issuing Pharmacopoeia Criticised—Important Convention Held in  
New York**

Strong opposition to the modified Paige bill, which would, if made a law, abolish product patents on medicinal preparations, though continuing the process patent rights, developed at the convention last week of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Thursday and Friday. It was the contention of representatives of prominent manufacturing pharmacists, including Parke, Davis & Company of Detroit, Eli Lilly & Company of Indianapolis and Sharp & Dohme of Baltimore, that a process patent alone would not protect discoverers of new medicinal products, and would discourage the expenditure of money for research work, and thus be a blow to the advancement of medicinal and pharmaceutical science.

This subject was thoroughly discussed following the reading of the resolution recently adopted by the National Drug Trade Conference, indorsing the modified Paige Bill. The particular section of the Paige bill to which the manufacturers made objection reads as follows:

**PROVIDED,** That no patent shall be granted on any application filed subsequent to the passage of this Act upon any drug, medicine, medicinal chemical, coal-tar dyes or colors, or dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, carbazol, and indigo, or for any process for the preparation thereof for a longer period than five years, unless the patentee or his assigns shall agree that after five years from the granting of said patent he or they will grant a license to any responsible applicant to manufacture said product or use said process upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; or in the event of failure to agree within thirty days after such applicant shall apply in writing to such patentee or assignee; then upon such reasonable terms as the Federal Trade Commission may determine at or after a hearing appointed by said Commission upon due application and due notice in accordance with such rules and regulations as said Commission may prescribe.

### Frank G. Ryan Opposes Bill

Frank G. Ryan, president of Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, addressed the convention in opposition to the measure, declaring that it would throttle original research work by manufacturing chemists, and that it would rob the discoverer or inventor of a new medicinal product of the reward for his time and effort, inasmuch as the process patent, he said, would not be worth the paper it was written on. With only a process patent, Mr. Ryan declared, the inventor would have no redress against others who chose to manufacture the same article, even if they adopted the same process. He said that the inventor would be obliged to place a detective in every competitive factory to protect his own interests.

Mr. Ryan said that in the Parke, Davis & Company research laboratory one man has worked for fifteen years, and during that time has made only two discoveries worthy of note. After a medicinal discovery is made, he said, it requires about five years to place it on the market and establish a profitable demand for it, and if the inventor were required by law to grant licenses to other manufacturers after five years' enjoyment of the process patent he would not profit by his invention. He might better, Mr. Ryan said, maintain his process as a secret formula.

### Other Manufacturers Support Contention

Charles J. Lynn of Eli Lilly & Company, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme of Sharp & Dohme and Secretary C. M. Woodruff supported Mr. Ryan's contentions. Mr. Woodruff said that while the present situation with regard to the cutting off of supplies of German medicinal synthetics is a grievous case, he did not favor a remedy that would destroy the initiative

of American manufacturers and chemists in endeavoring to find substitutes for the German compounds.

A feature of the Paige bill which arouses particular antagonism is that requiring compulsory licensing. It has claimed that it would be an injustice to the manufacturer who had built up a large demand for a medicinal product to be compelled, when he was just beginning to reap the rewards of his time, labor and investment of capital, to be compelled by the Federal Trade Commission, or by any other body, to license other manufacturers to manufacture that product even under a royalty arrangement. A patent monopoly for the full 17 years granted by the Constitution of the United States was demanded as the right of the medicinal inventor.

### Resolution of Opposition Adopted

Charles J. Lynn offered the following resolution, which was almost unanimously adopted, there being but two votes in opposition, one being that of Dwight T. Scott of the National Vaccine and Anti-Toxin Institute, Washington, D. C., who spoke in opposition to the resolution, delivering a humorous argument in favor of a process patent only. The resolution follows:

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States of America gives Congress the power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and discoveries," and

Whereas, in no field is discovery of greater importance to the welfare and health of the People of the United States than in the field of medicine, pharmacy and surgery, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Association is opposed to any amendment of the patent, trademark and copyright laws of the United States of America that shall directly or indirectly effect discrimination against inventions and discoveries in chemistry, pharmacy, medicine or surgery; fully believing that the undue exploitation of the American public by foreign inventors can be remedied by measures that will not discourage American chemical, pharmaceutical and biological research workers from endeavoring to discover products that will take the place of products America must now depend upon Europe for; and processes for making other substances we are now obliged to do without, because of conditions we cannot control.

### Tariff Board Plan is Favored

Great importance was attached to the tariff question in the discussion during the convention, especially as the schedules affect chemicals and medicines, including the raw materials. The Rainey bill, known as the Administration measure for the creation of a tariff board by Congress, was discussed, and though exception was taken to some of its provisions, it was generally favored. The principal objection to the bill was on the ground that it should not bar men engaged in active business from appointment to the board. It was felt that active business men would have the best understanding of the business problems to be encountered in revising the tariff on a non-political basis. The association voted to recommend that a man familiar with Schedule A (Chemicals, Oils and Paints) be appointed as a member of the tariff board, and John F. Queeny of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., was the man favored for this appointment. A resolution was adopted favoring the proposed tariff board.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to withdraw Treasury Decision 2194, which aims to include synthetic substitutes under the Harrison anti-narcotic law. Such substitutes as alpin, stovaine, novocaine, orthoform, etc., were held to be anesthetics but not narcotics, and that an error is made in classifying them under the Harrison law.

The work of the National Marine League of the United States in attempting to build up an American merchant marine was strongly commended. The abrogation of the La-Follette seamen's bill was recommended in this resolution.

### Committee of Revision Criticised

Criticism of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia for the delays which have occurred in the issuance of the ninth decennial revision was expressed in the following resolution:

Whereas, The U.S.P. is supposed to be issued decennially and as nearly as possible to the zero years of the decade and

Whereas, The Pharmacopoeia of 1900 was not issued until 1905 and the 1910 Pharmacopoeia will not be issued until 1916 and

Whereas, In our opinion there is no real reason for this unusual delay in getting up this book nor is there any such delay in issuing the Pharmacopoeia of most other countries and

Whereas, This great delay, if continued, will eventually bring the publication of the book up to the time of calling the Pharmacopoeial Convention for reissuing the book for the next decade, now, therefore, be it

(Continued on page 23)



## Quinine Higher in London; Big War Demand for Glycerin

**Tartaric Acid is Firmer—Strychnias are Dearer—  
Other Prices are Being Well Sustained on the Other  
Side of the Atlantic**

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Feb. 7—Prices are well sustained with quinine higher at 4s 3d per ounce. Glycerin is practically unobtainable owing to the demand for its use in the manufacture of munitions.

Tartaric acid is firmer, advices from France announcing an early important advance to 2s 3d f.o.b. Marseilles. Strychnias are 2d dearer, and nux vomica is higher, Madras being quoted at 20s 6d c.i.f., March shipment.

## London Market Report

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Jan. 24—If anything our markets are somewhat less active than last week. There are few changes of importance to record but there is a very strong feeling for both quinine and cocaine.

**QUININE**—The result of the Bark Auction in Amsterdam which took place on the 20th inst., is looked forward to with the greatest interest, as it will depend upon the prices realized as to what manufacturers will establish their new prices at for the year. We are informed by the makers that no cabled results have yet come through to London and they can only draw the inference that their messages have been held up by the censor, which has become quite common of late, especially from Russia. By good fortune, however, we have received a preliminary intimation from Amsterdam which may be claimed to be "exclusive" under the circumstances that the auction limit has been raised about 50 per cent, which would mean that taking the last price at 6.32c, the minimum price demanded would be about 9c to 9.50c. We have no confirmation in the market of this news but it comes from a sufficiently reliable source to warrant our cabling you in the above terms. The advance, if confirmed, is of considerable importance as it will fully justify the price of sulphate of quinine being fixed at 5s per oz. as against 3s 6d now nominally quoted. We are credibly informed that there are large orders in the London market for foreign Governments still unfilled and it would appear that during the last few weeks, since the prohibition, only comparatively small parcels have come on offer at the lower range of prices nominally ruling.

**COCAINE**—Has been in fairly good demand at advancing prices and fully 17s per oz. would have to be paid to-day for hydrochloride in quantity, while up to 20s is reported paid for small lots. It is thought by some that the advance is only temporary and has to do with the delays in obtaining deliveries of crude and leaves.

The few other outstanding changes are:—

**AMMONIUM CARBONATE**—Has advanced by 1d per lb. to 6d for lump and 6½ d for powder.

**CITRIC ACID**—Has been freely bought at 2s 8d per lb.

**CLOVES**—Are easier at 7d per lb. for Zanzibar quality and to arrive, 6½d c.i.f., January-March.

**COCOA BUTTER**—Is in downward tendency at 1s 8d.

**IPECACUANHA**—Rio is quoted at from 21s to 22s. Carthagena, 16s. The demand continues fairly strong for emetine making.

## London News Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Jan. 24—The discovery of contraband, mostly rubber, in thousands of parcels posted by German sympathizers in the United States to addresses in Sweden—as to the legality of illegality of which, according to a certain German

proposed Hague Convention of 1907 others may judge—has led to the holding up of the Swedish mails and the stoppage of the contraband. The Swedish Government protested very sharply, resorting to reprisal. It was able to do so because Sweden is the thoroughfare through which the heavy mails and parcel post between this country and Russia until recently passed. The only route now available is that via Canada and Japan. The time occupied is much longer and the rate of postage higher, but on valuable goods a net saving is effected owing to the lesser cost of marine and war insurance. It is to be hoped that we may eventually obtain the acquiescence of the Swedish Government in our course of action. One must acknowledge that her geographical position exposes her to much hardship and inconvenience in the war, and everything should be done on our side to mitigate it as far as possible. Sweden, however, like other neutrals, must recognize that we are fighting for our lives, that the blockade is one of our main weapons, and where we have a clear legal right we cannot very well be expected to waive it.

In a recent letter we called attention to the inception of what will without doubt presently develop into a far-flung movement; the protection of this country's trade against further assaults of the Central Powers, and its organized extension after the war. Matters have at last been brought to a head by the discovery of many cases of old-established British houses in Germany having, at the beginning of the war, been confiscated and their proprietors interned and left penniless.

In the light of these and similar calculated wrongs and by comparison with tolerant treatment of Alien concerns in this country it is not surprising that after 18 months some effective measures should be called for by way of reprisal and a strong policy adopted for the future.

Under the protection of the existing law it has become a regular practice for foreign firms to establish themselves as public "limited" companies in this country, while the bulk of their manufacturing has been done abroad and their shareholders have been non-resident. Hundreds of these firms exist in the United Kingdom and Dominions and many are to-day more than ever cutting under their British competitors and even obtaining thereby Government war contracts. To say nothing of a still larger number of born aliens who, having become naturalized for a given period, are still permitted to peacefully follow their vocations in our midst.

To cope with these limited companies and to redress the disparity of National interests Parliament has been called upon and is about to pass an act which, it is hoped, will operate as a British trader's charter.

While British companies in Germany have been dealt with in a very high-handed way there is no desire to persecute or to confiscate enemy property here. It is considered desirable, however, that the State in the person of the Public Trustee, should place its hands upon enemy property and hold it safe until we know how our own property abroad has been treated.

During the last twenty years the "peaceful" penetration of German trading has been so eminently successful that before the war one would have been safe in describing it as being on the high road to capturing the world's commercial supremacy. It is now very evident that Germany's statesmen did not sufficiently follow Cecil Rhodes' adopted advice before going to war, to "first sit down and count the cost" or they would not have thus sacrificed the substance for the shadow.

At no previous period, certainly, have the United States had such an exceptional opportunity as the present of extending the horizon of their export trade and while energetic steps are now being taken by the Allies to mutually protect and concentrate commercial interests within their own circle it is not a matter of the highest importance that Washington should sooner or later obtain a footing in such a combine which, for so many good reasons, she may be considered entitled to claim?

The Vulco Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky., has filed articles of incorporation in Louisville with \$25,000 capital and an equal debt limit. The company proposes to manufacture and market a surgical dressing and antiseptic for treatment of injuries, to be known as "Vulco." Incorporators are H. V. Harris, of Bullitt county, Gordon L. Curry and J. W. Campbell, of Louisville.

## New York Markets

### Market Quieter But Prices, with Few Minor Exceptions, Remain High—Second Hands Advance Acetphenetidin

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The drug and chemical markets are without particular feature, except that the strength of nearly all articles continues, and advances have been made in hard and soft mercurials, acetphenetidin, tartaric acid crystals, carmine No. 40, cannabis indica, digitalis, laurel leaves, sloe berries, salicin, Paris green, while smaller gains have been recorded on Levant wormseed, gamboge, soluble blue, balsam copaiba, vanilla beans, arrowroot, yellow prussiate of potash.

Among the few items which have been sold at slightly lower prices are the following: Russian isinglass, larkspur seed, thymol crystals, glycerin and silver nitrate.

In opium, morphine and codeine no new features of interest have appeared. Prices are being sustained principally by a good export demand, while the demand from domestic trade continues slow. Makers are repeating former quotations.

Quinine, though strong in the London market, where makers have announced prices equivalent to \$1.00, is being sold by second hands here at less than a dollar, though it is predicted that any sudden buying movement, especially for export, would quickly add greater strength to the market.

In seeds and herbs the situation remains virtually unchanged. Caraway and poppy seeds have been actively traded in at slowly advancing prices. Owing to spot stocks being concentrated in a few strong hands higher prices are looked for. Celery seed is selling at concessions in price, while cumin is bringing higher values.

There has been no renewal of speculative buying in spices, prices being sustained by a steady demand. The freight situation is still the important factor, and at a number of shipping points abroad no freight room at any price is available. In most quarters a more or less erratic market is looked for under conditions which bid well to remain unchanged for some time to come.

In dye circles considerable interest has been manifested in the optimistic reports emanating from Washington in regard to the increased domestic output of dyestuffs. While there is no denial of the statements that a large number of new dye plants have been started, most of them are not manufacturing as yet in large enough quantities to affect the serious shortage which many branches of industry are experiencing. Interest also attaches to the report from London that German aniline dye manufacturers have notified their Dutch buyers that prices of aniline dyes in the future will be quadrupled, and that the Dutch rate of exchange has been fixed at 60 guilders per one hundred Dutch marks.

**Acetate of Lime**—Under a steady domestic and export demand, which led to fair inroads in spot supplies, a stronger and higher market was established. Sellers are quoting \$7 @ \$7.05 per 100 pounds, as to terms of sale.

**Acetphenetidin**—Scarcity of spot stocks and larger inquiries resulted in a stronger sentiment among second hands, who advanced prices sharply, naming up to \$18 a pound.

**Acid Tartaric**—Makers are repeating prices for U.S.P. at 54c for granular and powdered in barrels and at 55c a pound for crystals in barrels. Leading manufacturers are not inclined to book orders or contracts covering supplies for forward delivery. Owing to indications for a further enhancement of the cost of production, higher prices in the near future are looked for.

**Alkanet Root**—A scarcity of spot stocks and fair inquiries led to a further uplift of values. Holders advanced quotations on spot parcels to 75c@78c a pound, according to quality and quantity ordered.

**Alcohol**—An active demand from domestic, also export buyers, and larger inroads in spot supplies of both denatured and wood descriptions, led to higher price levels. Sellers are now quoting 55c and 56c a gallon for denatured, 180 and 188 proof, respectively, while refined wood, 95 and 97 per cent, also purified, are being held at 60c, 65c and 95c a gallon, respectively.

**Arrowroot**—Prices of St. Vincent strengthened under a material decrease in spot supplies and a better inclination

by buyers to take hold on a larger scale. Holders advanced quotations to 6¼c@7c a pound, as to size of order and quality purchased.

**Balsam Copaiba**—South American is being firmly held at higher prices by some holders, owing to stronger primary markets and moderate spot stocks. Some sellers are asking as high as 60c while offerings by other holders are being made at 55c and upward a pound, as to terms of sale. Parcels of Para and South American sorts closed firmer at 55c@60c a pound, respectively, while Canada fir is now held at \$5.20 @ \$5.25 a gallon, and tolu at 37½c@39c a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Carmine No. 40**—A further increase in the cost of production and a scarcity of spot supplies resulted in a sharp uplift of values. Sellers are now asking \$4.20@4.40 a pound according to quantity ordered and terms of sale.

**Cannabis Indica**—A sharp rise in prices featured the market, which was attributed to larger inquiries and a scarcity of spot stocks. Holders are now refusing to accept bids under \$2.20 while in other quarters up to \$2.30 a pound is named, as to terms of sale.

**Cream of Tartar**—Prices on parcels of U.S.P. crystal and powder are being held firmly by makers, who are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for future shipments. Prospects for higher prices covering the cost of production are favorable and further advances in values of cream of tartar are confidently looked for.

**Codeine**—Makers continue to adhere firmly to former prices and the market shows decided strength under a good export buying movement. Orders from domestic buyers continue light. Makers are quoting on the former bulk basis of \$6.35 an ounce for phosphate, while nitrate and muriate are held at \$7.50 and alkaloid at \$8.50 an ounce, in one-ounce containers, covering ten-ounce lots in one delivery respectively.

**Digitalis Leaves**—A further reduction of spot supplies and better inquiries resulted in a stronger market. Sellers raised quotations to 74c@79c a pound on spot lots, as to quality and size of purchase.

**Gamboge**—A further decrease in spot stocks and a slight increase in the demand, served to stimulate an upward movement of the market. Holders are naming higher prices, ranging from 90c@94c a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Glycerin**—Leading manufacturers lowered prices on refined to 52c a pound for chemically pure in drums and to 53c in cans. Dynamite grade is being offered at lower figures down to 48c@50c a pound.

**Isinglass**—A slow demand and more selling pressure resulted in a weak market. Sellers in most quarters lowered values of Russian spot supplies to \$7@7.50 a pound, showing a sharp cut in prices compared with recent sales prices.

**Larkspur Seed**—A slow demand and some pressing pressure, resulted in a downward trend of the market. Holders lowered quotations and are now asking 24c@24½c a pound, showing a decline of 1½c a pound, compared with recent sales values.

**Laurel Leaves**—A better demand and light offerings of spot supplies, imparted a stronger sentiment among holders. Sellers are now quoting higher values, ranging from 6c@6¼c a pound, according to quality and quantity ordered.

**Levant Wormseed**—Smaller spot stocks and a steady demand, resulted in a firmer market and slightly higher price levels. Holders are now quoting 12½c@13c a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased on the spot.

**Morphine**—The demand from both domestic and foreign buyers lacks animation and sales for the past week were moderate. Makers, however, are adhering to former quotations ranging from \$5.50 and up an ounce on bulk basis for sulphate and muriate in 5-ounce containers, while alkaloid is held at \$6.95 in one-ounce containers, covering lots of 25 ounces, in one delivery.

**Opium**—There continues moderate buying by both domestic and foreign interests. Makers are quoting former prices at \$11 for Turkish druggists' quality in cases, and \$11.05 for jobbing lots, while granular and powdered are held at \$12.50 a pound. Spot stocks of gum are fair and fully adequate to present requirements of consumers.

(Concluded on page 8)

# Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

**NOTICE**—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on these articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Acetanilid	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Acetone	lb.	.45	— .46
Acetphenetidin	lb.	18.00	— 22.00
Agar Agar	lb.	.43	— .57
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.62	— 2.64
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	— 2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.66	— 2.67
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.55	— .56
188 proof	gal.	.56	— .57
Wood, ref., 95 p. c.	gal.	.60	— .61
97 p. c.	gal.	.65	— .66
Purified	gal.	.95	— .98
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .30
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .29
Meal	lb.	.27	— .30
Alon	lb.	.85	— .90
Ammonia Carb., Dom.	lb.	.08	— .08½
Bromide	lb.	4.50	— 4.51
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.18
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.00	— 4.25
Antimony, needle	lb.	.33	— .35
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent			
Free sulphur	lb.	.45	— .55
Crimson	lb.	.70	— .75
Antipyrine	lb.	49.00	— 50.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.07½	— .09
Argols	lb.	.17	— .19
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.45	— .50
St. Vincent, bbls	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Arsenic, red	lb.	.60	— .65
White	lb.	.05	— .05½
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.25	— .26
Barium Chlorate	lb.		
Nitrate	lb.	.15½	— .16
Peroxide	lb.		
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.58	— 1.60
St. Thomas	gal.	2.87	— 3.00
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.85	— .95
Beta Naphthol	lb.	1.50	— 2.95
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	3.25	— 3.25
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.25
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.10	— 3.10
Subgallate	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Subnitrate	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Borax, in bbls	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Bromine, bulk	lb.		
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.03¼	— .04½
Imported	lb.	.10	— .11
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.50	— 12.00
Citrate	lb.	6.50	— 6.52
Calcium, Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Camphor, Am. refined, bbls, bulk	lb.	.42	— .43
Japan, refined	lb.	.42	— .43
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.43	— .44
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.44½	— .45
24's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.44½	— .45
32's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.44½	— .45
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	.42	— .42½
Monobromated	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Russian	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Powdered	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.10	— .11
Chalk, prec. light	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¼	— .04½
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.30	— 2.00
Chloroform	lb.	.70	— .72
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk, oz.	oz.	3.75	— 4.00
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Eights	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	— 8.60
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .56
Pulp	lb.	.55	— .65
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .38½
Boxes	lb.	.40	— .40½
Fingers	lb.	.39	— .41
Coumarin	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.39	— .40
Powdered, 99 p. c.	lb.	.40	— .41
Cresol, Beechwood	lb.		
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.32	— .34

Jeweler's large	lb.	.60	— .70
Small	lb.	.45	— .50
French	lb.	.18	— .19
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09
Dragons Blood	lb.	.24½	— .39
Reeds	lb.	.84	— .89
Epsom Salts (See Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.75	— .80
Spanish	lb.	.85	— .90
Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Washed	lb.	.18	— .27
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.65	— .74
Formaldehyde	lb.	.09½	— .10
Gelatin, silver	lb.	.60	— .65
Gold	lb.	.75	— .80
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.46	— 2.52
Glycerin, C.P., bulk	lb.	.51	— .52
Drums and bbls. added.			
C.P., in cans	lb.	.52	— .53
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.48	— .50
Saponification, loose	lb.	.38	— .39
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.34	— .36
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.		
Guarana	lb.	1.18	— 1.24
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.00	— 2.10
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.23	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb.	.14	— .16
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	7.60	— 23.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	6.05	— 6.10
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodoform	lb.	4.55	— 4.60
Isinglass, American	lb.	.70	— .80
Russian	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.13	— .14
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Anhydrous	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Licorice, mass	lb.	.13½	— .20
Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.33	— .40
Foreign	lb.	.24	— .34
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Regular	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Lycopodium	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, heavy tech.	lb.	.47	— .51
Sulphate, Epsom Salts			
Domestic, in bbls. 100 lbs.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Manna, large flake	lb.		
Small flake	lb.	.85	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.38	— .39
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Recryst.	lb.	4.70	— 5.20
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	lb.	300.00	— 305.00
Bisulphate	lb.		
Blue mass	lb.	1.70	— 1.73
Blue Ointment, 33-1-3 p. c.	lb.		
50 p. c.	lb.	2.03	— 2.03
Calomel, American	lb.	3.43	— 3.43
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb.	3.03	— 3.08
Powdered	lb.	2.98	— 3.03
Red Precipitate	lb.	3.68	— 3.78
White Precipitate	lb.	3.78	— 3.83
Metol	lb.		
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.31	— .34
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55	— 5.60
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.75	— 5.80
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.07	— .07½
Irish	lb.	.08	— .10
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.00	— 15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	— 19.00
Druggists'	lb.	20.00	— 25.00
Synthetic	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.13	— .14
Balls	lb.	.13	— .14
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.06¼	— .07½
Powdered	lb.	.09¼	— .10¼
Opium, cases	lb.		
Jobbing lots	lb.	11.05	— 11.05
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	12.50	— 12.50
Granular	lb.	12.50	— 12.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	gal.		
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.30	— .30½
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls. lb.	lb.	.03¼	— .04
Cream	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Lily white	lb.	.07½	— .08
Snow white	lb.	.11½	— .11¾
Phenolphthalein	lb.	7.90	— 8.00
Phosphorus	lb.	.34	— .35
Paste	lb.	.06	— .07
Potassium acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Bicar	lb.	.95	— 1.00

Bromide	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.25	— .29
Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	— .93
Iodide, bulk	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Permanganate	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.		.75
50-oz. tins	oz.		.75½
25-oz. tins	oz.		.76
5-oz. tins	oz.		.80
1-oz. tins	oz.		.80
Amsterdam	oz.	.50	— 2.25
German	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Java	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Resorcin	lb.		
Rochelle Salt	lb.		.31¼
Saccharin	lb.	13.00	— 13.25
Safrol	lb.	.28½	— .29
Salicin, bulk	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.75	— 3.05
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	38.00	— 40.00
Powdered	lb.	39.00	— 41.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.		.24½
Silver Nitrate	lb.	.35¼	— .37¼
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.14½	— .15
Marseilles, white	lb.	.10¼	— .11¼
Green, pure	lb.	.10	— .11½
Ordinary	lb.	.07¼	— .09
Mottled, pure	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Ordinary	lb.	.07¼	— .09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Bicar, English	lb.	.03¼	— .04
Amer. f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Bromide	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Citrate	lb.	.64	— .66
Hypophosphite	lb.	.82	— .84
Iodide	lb.	3.55	— 3.60
Nitrate, technical	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P.	lb.	.23	— .24
phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 100 lbs.	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Spermaceiti	lb.		.24
Spts. Ether, Nitrous	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Potato	lb.	.06	— .06½
Rice	lb.	.08	— .09
Wheat	lb.	.05	— .06
Storax liquid	lb.	1.05	— 1.06
Strontium Bromide	lb.	3.50	— 3.52
Nitrate	lb.	.32	— .33
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk, oz.	oz.	.86	— .87
Powder	oz.	.83	— .84
Sulphate	oz.	.80	— .81
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.13¼	— .14¼
Sulphonal	lb.	.50	— 1.10
Sulphur, Com'l	100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.40
Flour	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.35
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.65
Roll	100 lbs.	2.05	— 2.20
Tartar Emetic, in casks	lb.	.47	— .48
Thymol, crystals	lb.	10.50	— 11.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.29	— .29½
Bichloride	lb.	.14	— .14½
Oxide	lb.	.16	— .16½
Toluol, pure	gal.	4.20	— 4.50
Commercial	gal.	4.15	— 4.45
Turmeric	lb.		
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	.85	— .90
Artificial	lb.	.12¼	— .13
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.57	— .59
Vitriol blue	lb.	.23	— .24
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.13½	— .14
Chloride	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Sulphate	lb.	.07	— .08

## ACIDS

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.05¼	— .06¼
Glacial, 99 p. c. carboys	lb.	.30	— .33
Benzoic, from gum	lb.		
Synthetic	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.11½	— .11¾
Powdered	lb.	.11¾	— .12
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	1.40	— 1.41
bottles	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Citric, crystals	lb.	.64	— .65
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal.		1.00
Gallie	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	.58	— .60



## New York Markets

(Continued from page 6)

**Paris Green**—Prices scored a further sharp advance in sympathy with the higher cost of crude materials and moderate spot supply. Makers are now quoting supplies in kegs at 30c@30½c a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Potassium Prussiate**—Yellow closed stronger, owing to a scarcity of spot stocks and fairly active inquiries. Holders are asking higher prices at \$1.50, while red is held at \$6.75 and over as to terms of sale.

**Quicksilver**—The market shows decided strength under a continued scarcity of spot stocks. Quotations are firmly established at \$300 a flask of 75 pounds. Fairly large sales have been booked covering supplies for shipment over March and April. Recent arrivals from London covered 600 flasks of quicksilver, in transit. It is intimated that this lot is consigned to a large powder mill, which induced the British Government to permit the shipment.

**Quinine**—Small scattered lots have arrived from London and Holland, but had no special bearing on the market. Some second hands are supplying their regular customers at prices down to 90c an ounce, but up to \$1@1.10 is being generally named. Makers continue to quote on the bulk basis of 75c an ounce for 100-ounce lots to regular customers. The output of fresh supplies is materially restricted owing to the continued scarcity of suitable cinchona bark.

Widenmann, Broicher & Co., Ltd., of London, England, in their annual circular on cinchona bark and quinine, give a concise review of the markets during 1915, in the course of which they say: "The end of the war not being in sight, everything seems to point to higher quinine prices; the demand for the product, enormous as it is, is bound to grow, because quinine will have to substitute many antipyretics, of which the supplies grow ever scarcer and dearer. While quinine has had an important rise the unit price for bark in Holland has remained at 6.20c throughout. The official quinine price in Frankfurt, which forms the basis for the prices paid to Java bark-growers, has therefore apparently not been changed from 1s 1d per oz., although the interest of the planters would seem to demand some readjustment. . . . The signatories to the cinchona agreement have, for the period of the war, arranged to take as much bark as corresponds to the amount of quinine sold by them since the previous allotment, and, after the war, as much as possible in excess of their normal quota. . . . The shipments of Java bark have again diminished by about three million pounds. Apart from the increased activity of the Bandoeng works, scarcity of freight and the wish to avoid costly storage in Holland may be responsible for the decrease. The Amsterdam stocks are, in fact, smaller than a year ago. . . . The London stock of quinine has been severely encroached upon by the unusual demand from all parts, and has shrunk by considerably over one million ounces. According to official figures deliveries from stocks in public warehouses have been twice as large as the receipts. Russia and Italy have been large buyers. The Indian Government factories have bought no Java bark since 1913; they disposed of a reserve of several million ounces of quinine, created by their purchases of Java bark prior to 1914 and the acquisition of liberal quantities of quinine in London."

**Rochelle Salt**—The strength of the market is being sustained and manufacturers are repeating quotations of 31½c a pound for powdered supplies in barrels. Indications point to a further increase in the cost of production, which will probably stimulate an upward trend of prices in the near future.

**Sarsaparilla Root**—A further reduction of spot stocks and slightly stronger primary markets, resulted in a firmer sentiment among local holders. Sellers are quoting higher values on spot parcels ranging from 11½c@13c a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased.

**Salicin**—A sharp uplift of values characterized the market, owing to meager spot stocks and larger inquiries. Sellers are now demanding \$6.20@6.45 a pound, as to terms of sales, for spot lots.

**Seidlitz Mixture**—The recent advance in prices is being firmly sustained by makers for supplies in barrels at 24½c a pound. Manufacturers are still refusing to book contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery, but orders for prompt shipment are being solicited. The increased cost of production, which bids well to seek a higher level, is stimulating an upward movement of values on seidlitz mixture.

**Silver Nitrate**—More liberal offerings and lessened inquiries imparted a weak sentiment among holders. Sellers lowered quotations to 35¾c@37¾c an ounce, as to quantity purchased and terms of sale.

**Sloe Berries**—A sharp advance in prices featured the market, which is attributed to a decided scarcity of spot stocks. Sellers are offering supplies sparingly at 74c@79c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

**Sodium Bichromate**—Supplies on the spot are becoming more scarce and in response to good inquiries holders' views strengthened prices. In most quarters 38c@40c a pound is being named, according to quantity ordered.

**Soluble Blue**—Supplies on the spot are becoming scarce and this, coupled with the enhanced cost of production, led to a stronger and higher market. Holders raised quotations to \$1.40@1.42 a pound and in most quarters sellers are not disposed to book orders below the quoted inside range of values.

**Sulphur**—Prices are stronger in response to a renewal of an active demand. Sellers are naming higher prices on flowers, roll and commercial at \$2.40, \$2.05@2.06 and \$1.30 per 100 pounds, respectively, on the spot. Moderate spot supplies and the higher cost of production served to force the market upward.

**Thymol**—Prices on spot lots of crystals eased off under offerings at secret concessions, ranging down to \$10.50 a pound. In some quarters, however, \$12 is being named, with the close of the market rather unsettled and quotations listed more or less nominal.

**Vanilla Beans**—Limited offerings of spot parcels of bourbon varieties, due to smaller spot stocks, resulted in a higher and stronger market. Holders advanced quotations to \$2.55@3.40 a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

## New Incorporations

Atlas Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Carl Essig, 24 shares; Charles H. Wagner, Frank Priesnitz, Max Birshkus, Otto Muehlau, Rudolph Lobsinger, Gustav Clair, Eugene Rey, Paul Thieme and Herman Phillips, 4 shares each. To manufacture and deal in medicine, toilet articles, etc. Capital stock, 50 per cent paid up, \$2,500.

The Cox Manufacturing Company, St. Louis Mo.; John C. and Berthold V. Cox, 45 shares each; Walter F. Wilsdorf, 10 shares. To manufacture and deal in chemical compounds, etc. Capital stock, fully paid, \$5,000.

The U. S. Aniline and Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Haley, 4,998 shares; S. P. Keyes and J. D. Layne, 1 share each. To manufacture and deal in chemicals, colors, dyes, etc. Capital stock, fully paid, \$50,000.

Lisch Drug Company, Inc., of Oronogo, Jasper County, Mo., capital, \$7,000, all paid; incorporators, C. H. Waring, H. S. Lisch and F. J. Class. To manufacture and sell at wholesale and retail drugs, chemicals, lotions, etc.

Orange Whistle Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Wess Jones and Harry E. Sprague, 24 shares each; Hans Hirsch and Bula P. Jones, 1 share each. To manufacture and sell a non-alcoholic beverage known as "Orange Whistle," etc. Capital stock, 50 per cent paid up, \$10,000.

Cremoline Disinfecting Company, St. Louis—Carroll C. Child, 98 shares; James Varley and Lon F. Morris, 1 share each. To manufacture, sell and deal in disinfectants, etc. Capital stock, fully paid, \$10,000.

A license to do business in Missouri as a foreign corporation was issued to the Coca Cola Bottling Works, Caruthersville-Blythesdale; organized under the laws of the State of Kentucky. The capital stock of the company is \$20,000, and of this \$15,000 is to be used in Missouri, with office at Caruthersville, Pemiscot County, Mo.



## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Picric, kegs .....	lb.	—	—
Phosphoric, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.28	.30
Pyrogallol .....	lb.	1.70	1.90
Salicylic .....	lb.	4.25	4.40
Stearic .....	lb.	.13	.15
Sulphuric, C. P. ....	lb.	.06	.08
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk ..	lb.	—	.91
Tartaric Crystals .....	lb.	—	.55
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	.54

## ESSENTIAL OILS

Almond, bitter, artificial..	lb.	—	5.45
Sweet, true .....	lb.	.85	.90
Peach kernel .....	lb.	.42	.44
Anise, crude .....	lb.	—	—
Rectified .....	lb.	—	—
Anise .....	lb.	1.05	1.07
Bay .....	lb.	2.45	2.50
Bergamot .....	lb.	3.40	3.45
Synthetic .....	lb.	2.85	3.00
Cade .....	lb.	.34	.35
Cajuput, bottles .....	lb.	.75	.80
Camphor, light color, heavy	lb.	.12	.13
gravity .....	lb.	.15	.16
Japanese, white .....	lb.	2.20	2.50
Caraway .....	lb.	1.20	1.25
Cassia, 75/80 p. c. tech. ....	lb.	1.25	1.30
Lead Free .....	lb.	1.55	1.60
U. S. P. ....	lb.	.55	.60
Cedar Leaf .....	lb.	.15	.16
Wood .....	lb.	14.90	15.40
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy..	lb.	.45	.46
Citronella, Ceylon .....	lb.	.85	.90
Java .....	lb.	1.40	1.45
Cloves, cans .....	lb.	1.42	1.45
Bottles .....	lb.	.85	.90
Copaiba .....	lb.	.94	.98
Coriander .....	lb.	2.90	3.00
Croton .....	lb.	.85	1.00
Cubebs .....	lb.	.50	.54
Erigeron .....	lb.	3.70	4.00
Fennel, sweet .....	lb.	3.00	3.20
Geranium, Algerian .....	lb.	3.05	3.15
Bourbon .....	lb.	1.65	1.75
Turkish .....	lb.	4.95	5.30
Gingergrass .....	lb.	.54	.57
Ginger .....	lb.	5.00	5.20
Hemlock .....	lb.	5.25	5.75
Juniper Berries, rect .....	lb.	.65	1.10
Twice rect. ....	lb.	3.50	4.40
Wood .....	lb.	1.20	1.25
Lavender Flowers .....	lb.	.60	.70
Spike .....	lb.	1.00	1.05
Garden .....	lb.	.80	.82
Lemon .....	lb.	2.70	2.90
Lemongrass .....	lb.	2.20	2.30
Limes, expressed .....	lb.	2.35	2.45
Distilled .....	lb.	.70	.75
Linaloe .....	lb.	—	—
Mace, expressed .....	lb.	—	—
Distilled .....	lb.	—	—
Mustard, natural .....	lb.	—	—
Artificial .....	lb.	—	—
Neroli, bigarade .....	lb.	34.00	44.00
Petale .....	lb.	44.00	50.00
Nutmeg .....	lb.	.80	.85
Orange, bitter .....	lb.	1.95	2.25
Sweet .....	lb.	1.85	2.10
Patchouli .....	lb.	9.95	10.00
Pennyroyal .....	lb.	1.70	1.80
Imported .....	lb.	1.45	1.50
Peppermint, tins .....	lb.	1.90	2.05
Bottles .....	lb.	2.55	2.60
Petit Grain, S. A. ....	lb.	2.65	2.90
French .....	lb.	5.95	6.40
Pimento .....	lb.	1.70	1.80
Pine Needles .....	lb.	.75	.80
Rose, Natural .....	oz.	8.45	13.50
Artificial .....	oz.	2.45	2.90
Rosemary .....	lb.	.70	.80
Sandalwood, East Indian..	lb.	6.45	6.70
West Indian .....	lb.	1.85	2.00
Sassafras, natural .....	lb.	.60	.70
Artificial .....	lb.	.22	.25
Savin .....	lb.	3.75	3.80
Spearmint .....	lb.	1.65	1.70
Spruce .....	lb.	.70	.80
Tansy .....	lb.	2.45	2.50
Thyme, red, French .....	lb.	1.25	1.35
White, French .....	lb.	1.45	1.60
Wintergreen leaves, true..	lb.	4.30	4.60
Synthetic .....	lb.	3.20	3.25
Birch, sweet .....	lb.	3.50	3.85
Wormseed, Baltimore .....	lb.	1.95	2.15
Wormwood .....	lb.	2.20	2.50

## CRUDE DRUGS

## BALSAEMS

Copaiba, Para .....	lb.	.55	.57
South American .....	lb.	.55	.60

Fir, Canada .....	gal.	5.05	5.25
Oregon .....	gal.	.65	.70
Peru .....	lb.	5.25	5.40
Tolu .....	lb.	.37½	.39

## BARKS

Angostura .....	lb.	.24	.25
Bayberry .....	lb.	.05½	.06
Blackhaw, of root .....	lb.	.16½	.19
of Tree .....	lb.	.09	.10
Buckthorn .....	lb.	.79	.80
Calisaya .....	lb.	.20	.26
Cascara Sagrada .....	lb.	.06½	.09
Cascarilla quills .....	lb.	.25	.25½
Siftings .....	lb.	.11½	.14
Cinchona, red, quills .....	lb.	.27½	.29½
Broken .....	lb.	.24	.25
Yellow, "quills" .....	lb.	.28	.29
Broken .....	lb.	.24	.25
Condurango .....	lb.	.26	.29
Cotton Root .....	lb.	.07	.07½
Cramp .....	lb.	.05	.06
Elm, grinding .....	lb.	.14	.14½
Powdered .....	lb.	.16	.17
Lemon Peel .....	lb.	.04½	.05½
Orange Peel, bitter .....	lb.	.05½	.06
Sweet .....	lb.	.09½	.10
Trieste .....	lb.	.10	.11
Prickly, Ash, Southern .....	lb.	.10	.11
Northern .....	lb.	.24	.26
Pomegranate .....	lb.	.29½	.30
of Fruit .....	lb.	.49½	.50
Quebracho .....	lb.	.10	.13
Sassafras, ordinary .....	lb.	.14	.16
Select .....	lb.	.14	.15
Simaruba .....	lb.	.07½	.08½
Soap, whole .....	lb.	.14½	.15
Cut .....	lb.	.08½	.09½
Crushed .....	lb.	.39	.40
Tonga .....	lb.	.32	.35
Wahoo of Root .....	lb.	.03½	.04½
White Pine .....	lb.	.03½	.04½
White Poplar .....	lb.	.04½	.07
Wild Cherry .....	lb.	.03	.04
Witch Hazel .....	lb.	—	—

## BEANS

Calabar .....	lb.	.20	.24
St. Ignatius .....	lb.	.17	.19
Tonka, Angostura .....	lb.	.90	1.00
Para .....	lb.	.60	.65
Surinam .....	lb.	.75	.80
Vanilla Bourbon .....	lb.	2.55	3.40
Mexican, whole .....	lb.	4.00	5.00
Cuts .....	lb.	3.20	3.40
South American .....	lb.	3.20	3.45
Tahiti, white label .....	lb.	1.39	1.45
Green label .....	lb.	—	—
Cubeb, ordinary .....	lb.	.42	.45
XX .....	lb.	.47	.49
Powdered .....	lb.	.44	.47
Fish .....	lb.	.04½	.05
Juniper .....	lb.	.04½	.05
Laurel .....	lb.	.04½	.05
Prickly, Ash .....	lb.	.13	.14
Saw Palmetto .....	lb.	.07½	.08½
Sloe .....	lb.	.74	.79

## FLOWERS

Arnica .....	lb.	.36	.38
Borage .....	lb.	.97	1.02
Calendula .....	lb.	.64½	.65
Chamomile, German .....	lb.	—	—
Belgian .....	lb.	.68	.70
Hungarian .....	lb.	.30	.31
Roman .....	lb.	.15½	.17½
Elder .....	lb.	Nominal	Nominal
Insect, open .....	lb.	Nominal	Nominal
Closed .....	lb.	.25	.28
Powd. Flowers and Stems ..	lb.	.39	.45
Powd. Flowers .....	lb.	.20	.22
Lavender, ordinary .....	lb.	.25	.28
Select .....	lb.	1.45	1.60
Malva .....	lb.	1.25	1.30
Mullein .....	lb.	1.10	1.15
Saffron, American .....	lb.	11.10	11.50
Valencia .....	lb.	—	—

## LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite .....	lb.	.08½	.10
Bay, true .....	lb.	.97	1.00
Belladonna .....	lb.	1.35	1.40
Buchu, short .....	lb.	1.30	1.35
Long .....	lb.	1.30	1.35
Cannabis Indica .....	lb.	2.20	2.30
Chiretta .....	lb.	.15	.17
Coca, Huancu .....	lb.	.34	.40
Truxillo .....	lb.	.60	.61
Colefoot .....	lb.	.20	.21
Conium .....	lb.	.07½	.09½
Damiana .....	lb.	.74	.79
Digitalis .....	lb.	.04½	.05½
Eucalyptus .....	lb.	—	—

Euphorbia pilulifera .....	lb.	.39	.45
Grindelia Robusta .....	lb.	.07½	.09
Henbane, German .....	lb.	—	—
Russian .....	lb.	—	—
Henna .....	lb.	.11½	.12½
Horehound .....	lb.	.17½	.18
Jaborandi .....	lb.	.15½	.16
Laurel .....	lb.	.08½	.06
Lobelia .....	lb.	.07	.08
Matico .....	lb.	.34	.35½
Marjoram, German .....	lb.	.35	.40
French .....	lb.	.04	.05
Pennyroyal .....	lb.	.12	.13½
Peppermint, American .....	lb.	Nominal	Nominal
German .....	lb.	.07½	.09
Pichi .....	lb.	3.95	5.00
Pulsatilla .....	lb.	1.60	1.70
Rose, red .....	lb.	.05½	.06
Rosemary .....	lb.	.39	.45
Rue .....	lb.	—	.50
Sage, stemless, Austrian..	lb.	.47	.49
Rubbed .....	lb.	.40	.40½
Grinding .....	lb.	.11	.11½
Greek .....	lb.	.09	.09½
Spanish .....	lb.	.19	.20
Savory .....	lb.	.40	.42
Senna, Alexandria, whole..	lb.	.19	.20
Half leaf .....	lb.	.20	.22
Siftings .....	lb.	.11½	.12½
Pods .....	lb.	.14	.14½
Thyme .....	lb.	.15	.16
Skullcap .....	lb.	.18	.19
Spearmint, American .....	lb.	.22	.23
Stramonium .....	lb.	.13	.14
Thyme .....	lb.	.07	.07½
Uva Ursi .....	lb.	.03½	.04½
Witch Hazel .....	lb.	.07½	.08
Yerba Santa .....	lb.	—	—

## ROOTS

Aconite .....	lb.	.18	.19
Alkanet .....	lb.	.75	.78
Althea, cut .....	lb.	.55	.60
Whole .....	lb.	.40	.44
Angelica, American .....	lb.	.14	.15
German .....	lb.	.15	.19
Arnica .....	lb.	.35	.37
Arrowroot, Am. ....	lb.	.06	.07
Bermuda .....	lb.	.44	.45
St. Vincent .....	lb.	.06½	.07
Belladonna .....	lb.	2.00	2.02
Berberis, aq. ....	lb.	.10	.11
Blood .....	lb.	.09	.10
Blueflag .....	lb.	.10½	.12
Bryonia .....	lb.	.60	.61
Burdock .....	lb.	.25	.25½
Calamus, bleached .....	lb.	1.50	1.51
Unbleached .....	lb.	.22	.24
Cohosh, black .....	lb.	.04	.04½
Blue .....	lb.	.04½	.05
Colchicum .....	lb.	1.00	1.05
Colombo .....	lb.	.07	.09
Culver's .....	lb.	.08½	.10
Dandelion .....	lb.	.29	.31
Doggrass .....	lb.	.94	1.00
Echinacea .....	lb.	.15½	.17½
Elecampane, imported .....	lb.	.09	.10
Galangal .....	lb.	.04	.05
Gelsemium .....	lb.	.18	.20
Gentian .....	lb.	.29	.31
Powdered .....	lb.	.04	.05
Geranium .....	lb.	.09	.09½
Ginger, African .....	lb.	.19	.20
Jamaica .....	lb.	.21	.22
Bleached .....	lb.	7.00	7.25
Ginseng, wild, Southern..	lb.	7.25	7.50
Northwestern .....	lb.	7.00	7.25
Eastern .....	lb.	5.00	5.50
Cultivated .....	lb.	4.50	5.00
Golden Seal .....	lb.	4.70	4.80
Powdered .....	lb.	.09½	.10½
Helebore, white .....	lb.	.29	.30
Powdered .....	lb.	.10½	.11½
Black .....	lb.	3.25	3.40
Ipecac, Cartagena .....	lb.	3.50	3.75
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—
Rio .....	lb.	.08½	.09
Jalap, whole .....	lb.	.13½	.15
Powdered .....	lb.	.18	.19
Kava Kava .....	lb.	—	—
Licorice, extra .....	lb.	.16	.17
Selected .....	lb.	.13	.14
Powdered .....	lb.	.07½	.09
Mandrake .....	lb.	1.90	2.00
Musk, Russian .....	lb.	1.14½	1.16
Orris, Florentine, bold ..	lb.	.11	.12
Verona .....	lb.	Nominal	Nominal
Fingers .....	lb.	.15½	.16
Pereira Brava .....	lb.	.29½	.32
Pellitory .....	lb.	.39	.45
Pink, true .....	lb.	.05	.06
Poke .....	lb.	—	—

## American Manufacture of Chemicals After the War

**Outlook is Favorable for the United States to Build Up a Successful and Profitable Industry, Says B. L. Murray, Chief Chemist of Merck & Co.**

Discussing the subject, "American Chemical Manufacture After the War," B. L. Murray, chief chemist of Merck & Co., New York and Rahway, N. J., told the members of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products at their convention in New York last week that everything points favorably to a successful development of this industry. There long has been, he said, a flourishing chemical industry in the United States, but the war has opened up new avenues for progress.

Mr. Murray believed that it would be years after the war before normal conditions will be restored. Laying aside speculation as to world politics, commercial groupings, and such, he saw no insurmountable obstacles to the future growth of chemical manufactures. He said:

"At the very outset of the war there developed in our country a scarcity of a large number of raw materials and intermediate products, together with an unprecedented demand for some of our basic products. This has already led to the enlargement of many existing plants, and to the erection of entirely new manufacturing plants on a very large scale. Thus we have not greatly increased the output of our former manufactures but in addition have created supplies of materials for which we previously depended on foreign countries.

### Raw Materials Are Found Here

"There is a broad and substantial basis on which the American chemical industry may exist and logically compete with that of other countries. True, we are in part undeveloped; perhaps in the main undeveloped; but this is not such a misfortune. It merely means we are not exploiting our last resources. Nearly all the raw materials entering into the manufacture of chemicals are found in our country. Many of them are in unheard of abundance, while others are found in amounts that place us in a very favorable position compared with that of other countries. There are really only a few of necessary raw materials of which we have no native supplies. And they are mostly articles that have become practical monopolies of single countries, that cannot possibly consume them in their entirety. These countries will divide their supplies with us for their own benefit, if not for ours.

"We have iron, copper, silver and lead in quantities larger than any other country. Of gold, zinc, nickel, and cobalt more than enough to meet our requirements. We are only just beginning to use our deposits of other metals, such as bismuth. The great variety of salts and ores used in making alkalies and acids are plentiful. These are pyrites, phosphate rock, natural borax, common salt, etc. And natural brine from the earth furnishes our chlorine and bromine. Our Pacific Coast, or rather the ocean itself, is producing annually for us great crops of kelp and seaweed in which is potash, and also iodine. Large manufacturing establishments are growing up in which a small part of this raw material is being worked up. But it is only a small part. We are still searching for supplies of potash easy to work, so that our agricultural and industrial demands may be better met. Felspar, a very common rock, contains the coveted potash; but felspar is still unconquered. It may be conquered to-morrow, or perhaps to-day. Alunite, another potash-bearing mineral, is yielding its wealth to one of our new manufacturing enterprises to-day.

### Largest Acid Plants of the World

"Among the acid plants of the United States there are probably some of the largest of the world, due to the enormous additions made last year. Sulphuric acid, chamber acid and later contact acid, has been made here on a large scale since

the time that John Harrison turned out his 300 carboys in Philadelphia, in 1793. Since that early period the main raw materials available for sulphuric acid, pyrites and similar sulphur bearing ores, have found a supplement and rival in the natural sulphur of Louisiana, where the genius of the now deceased Frasch worked out the method of pumping the molten brownish-yellow liquid—almost pure sulphur—from the depths of the earth. Nitric acid is still made mostly from Chilean nitrate, but the process of making it from the nitrogen of the air by electric methods seems to be established on a commercial basis in the South. At any rate we could supplant the Chilean material if this supply should at any time cease to become obtainable.

"It is thus seen that we are well provided with all raw material needed for the large inorganic staples. The supply of the basic materials for our organic chemical manufactures runs not less freely. Our unmeasured cereal crops furnish us grain alcohol and ether, our forests wood alcohol, acetone and acetic acid, as well as rosin and turpentine abundantly and cheaply; nor do we need to go out of our country to find the raw material for oxalic, lactic, citric and tartaric acids. A great variety of plants yielding technical or medicinal drugs grows between the tropic of cancer and the 50th degree of latitude of our main land. Others may be made to grow here. You are aware of the incessant activities of our Government, particularly those of the Department of Agriculture, in experimental growing of foreign plants on our soil, and notably such plants as camphor trees, miscellaneous fruits, cereals and others. The results have been very valuable. Our insular possessions, especially the Philippine Islands, offer further possibilities as well as probabilities, and it may be said without exaggeration that there is hardly a plant that could not successfully be raised in some part of the United States and its possessions.

### Synthetic Substitutes for Sun's Work

"However, as far as technical and medicinal chemicals are concerned, modern development of science and industry has made mankind more and more independent of crops subject to the vicissitudes of weather and climate. Synthetic production has in many cases outclassed the work of the sun, at least the sun of to-day. Indigo, alizarine, vanillin and theobromin are a few names in the long list of natural drugs now manufactured synthetically, and almost without an exception out of ordinary coal-tar. They may be regarded as products from prehistoric sunshine. The eighteen months just passed have witnessed marvelous efforts and results toward making our country independent of others in supplies of the products of coal distillation, and we are unquestionably right now producing more of the basic articles, especially benzol, than we need to make synthetically all the dyes and medicinal preparations required for our own country."

### The Advantages Favoring America

Mr. Murray concluded by speaking of the natural advantages which should aid the American chemical industry: first, the plentitude of coal, natural gas and coal oil; second, a liberal supply of manual labor, and third, the chemists required are being turned out from our universities at a satisfactory rate, and their qualifications measure up well with those employed in plants in Europe.

Touching upon the tariff, Mr. Murray said that the condition which has existed, neither free trade nor full protection seems to have benefited the American chemical industry. He said that chemicals would be manufactured in this country as long as it is profitable.

One advantage foreign manufacturers have over American manufacturers, he said, is that their plants, having been established for many years have paid for themselves, and the costs have been largely written off the books. Therefore, they do not have to carry the burden of amortization and interest carried by American plants, which are a more recent development.

Mr. Murray's address in full will be published in the March issue of THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—Virgil Simpson, 21 years old, of 1380 Union boulevard, St. Louis, son of Stanley B. Simpson, assistant manager of Meyer Bros. Drug Co., was killed by an electric shock in the electrical laboratory of Christian Brothers' College, the evening of February 4, just after he had completed the construction of apparatus designed to increase the radius of the college's wireless telegraph station.

## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Rhathany	lb.	—	—
Mubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .82
High, dried	lb.	.14½	— .15
Chips	lb.	.38	— .18½
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.39	— .42
Mexican	lb.	.11½	— .12
Senega, Northern	lb.	.45	— .50
Southern	lb.	.57	— .60
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	— .37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .12
Snake, natural	lb.	.18	— .19
Stripped	lb.	.28	— .31
Spikenard	lb.	.10	— .11
Stillingia	lb.	.06	— .07
Urnilla	lb.	.05	— .06
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.41	— .42
True (Aletris)	lb.	.21	— .23
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.40	— .44
English	lb.	.69	— .71
German	lb.	.40	— .45
Yellow Dock	lb.	.07	— .08

## SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.12½	— .13
Star	lb.	.25½	— .26
Spanish	lb.	.13	— .13½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06	— .06½
Dutch	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Smyrna	lb.	—	—
South American	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Caraway	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.85	— 1.30
Decorticated	lb.	.75	— .78
Celery	lb.	.28	— .29
Colchicum	lb.	.97	— .99
Conium	lb.	.09½	— .14½
Coriander, natural	lb.	.04½	— .06
Bleached	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Cumin, Malta	lb.	Nominal	—
Levant	lb.	.22	— .22½
Mogador	lb.	.22½	— .23
Morocco	lb.	.23½	— .24
Dill	lb.	.07¾	— .08
Fennel, German, large	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Italian	lb.	.14	— .15
Roumanian, small	lb.	.17½	— .18
French	lb.	.14½	— .15
Flax, whole	bbl.	8.40	— 8.50
Ground	lb.	.047½	— .05½
Foenugreek	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Russian	lb.	.05	— .05½
Larkspur	lb.	.24	— .24½
Lobelia	lb.	.21	— .24
Millet, natural	lb.	.03¾	— .03½
Hulled	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.12¾	— .12½
California, brown	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Sicily, brown	lb.	.12¾	— .12¾
Dutch	lb.	.13¾	— .13½
English, yellow	lb.	.13	— .13½
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	—
Bombay	lb.	.09	— .09½
Parsley	lb.	.19	— .20
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.26	— .27
Turkish	lb.	.23½	— .24
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Quince, select	lb.	.80	— .81
Rape	lb.	.06	— .06½
Japanese	lb.	.06½	— .07
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20	— .21
Stavesacre	lb.	.24	— .25
Stramonium	lb.	.09½	— .12
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.49	— .54
Kombe	lb.	.59	— .60
Sunflower, large	lb.	.09	— .09½
Small	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Worm, American	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Levant	lb.	1.00	— 1.05

## GUMS

Arabic, firsts	lb.	.28	— .30
Seconds	lb.	.27	— .29
Sorts, amber	lb.	.26	— .30
White	lb.	.26	— .28
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cape	lb.	.08	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.13	— .14
Socotrine	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.29½	— .30
Asafetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.75	— .80
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.32	— .34
Catechu	lb.	—	—
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.64	— .69
Galbanum	lb.	.64	— .70
Gamboge	lb.	.90	— .94
Guaiaac	lb.	.24	— .30
Kino	lb.	.39	— .44
Mastic	lb.	.47	— .48

Myrrh, select	lb.	.20	— .21
Sorts	lb.	.16	— .18
Siftings	lb.	.16	— .18
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.06	— .06½
Sorts	lb.	.07	— .09
Tears	lb.	.10	— .14
Sandarac	lb.	.21	— .25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.18	— .20
Sorts	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .74
Thus	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo, firsts	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Seconds	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Thirds	lb.	1.05	— 1.30
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	—
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	—
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	—

## WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21	— .23
Bees, white	lb.	.47	— .48
Yellow, crude	lb.	.32	— .34
Refined	lb.	.36	— .38
Candelilla	lb.	.25	— .26
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.45	— .46
No. 1	lb.	.39	— .42
No. 2	lb.	.33	— .35
No. 3, chalky	lb.	.29	— .31
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.10	— .12
White	lb.	.14	— .16
Japan	lb.	.13	— .13½
Montan, crude	lb.	—	—
Bleached	lb.	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.28	— .40
Green	lb.	—	—
Refined, white	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.03¾	— .06½
Foreign	lb.	.06	— .09

## HEAVY CHEMICALS

Alkali, 48% bgs., works 100 lbs.	—	—	—
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works, 48 p.c. b...	—	—	—
Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.	5.50	— 9.00	—
Lump	5.00	— 8.00	—
Powdered	5.50	— 10.00	—
Potash, ground 100 lbs.	5.10	— 5.35	—
Lump	5.00	— 5.25	—
Powder	100 lbs.	6.50	—
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	3.00	— 4.00
High grade	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car. lb.	lb.	.05½	— .06
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .03½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.06½	— .07
Granulated, white	lb.	.08	— .09
Lump	lb.	.11½	— .12
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.75
Domestic	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.75
Barium, chloride	100.00	— 120.00	—
Barytes, floated, cream	ton	19.00	— 23.00
Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c. lb.	lb.	.13	— .14
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Carbide	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Carbonate	lb.	.04	— .05
Chloride, solid	ton	—	—
Granulated	ton	—	—
Sulphate	100 lbs.	1.00	— 4.00
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.17	— .20
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	54.00	— 60.00
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Sulphate	100 lbs.	13.00	— 14.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	5.25	— 5.75
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.11½	— .12
White cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .14
Broken Cakes	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Granulated	lb.	.13½	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Arsenate	lb.	.07½	— .08
Nitrate	lb.	.16½	— .17
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pdlb.	—	—	—
Red, American	lb.	.07½	— .08
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry	lb.	—	—
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	.07	— .08
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Muriatic acid	—	—	—
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .03
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03½
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.03	— .03½

Nitric acid	—	—	—
36 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07½
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.07	— .07½
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08½	— .09
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb.	lb.	.06	— .06½
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07½
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08	— .09
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.60	— .61
Carbonate, calc	lb.	.65	— .67
Caustic	lb.	.64	— .66
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.50	— .52
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .52
Muriate, basis 80 p.c., per ton	475.00	— 500.00	—
Prussiate, red	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Yellow	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	—
Refined	lb.	.35	— .37
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c. car lots	100 lbs.	—	—
in bbls.	100 lbs.	—	—
Bichromate	lb.	.38	— .42
Bisulphate	lb.	.74	— 1.30
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.10
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. f.o.b. works, drums	100 lbs.	5.75	— 6.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	5.75	— 6.00	—
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .26
Cyanide, bulk	100 pc. lb.	.26	— .30
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.15	— 2.30
Prussiate, yellow	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Silicate, liquid	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Cryst.	lb.	.02	— .03
Sulphate, Glauber's Salt	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.01¾	— .02
60 p.c.	—	—	—
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.02¾	— .02½
Dry, powdered	lb.	.05¾	— .05¾
Sulphuric acid	—	—	—
60 deg.	lb.	.04¾	— .05
66 deg., carboys, per 100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00	—
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00	—
Oleum	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00

## DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.79	— .84
Blood	lb.	.29	— .34
Aluminum, Chloride	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	9.00	— 1.05
Salts	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Annatto, fine	lb.	.39	— .60
Seed	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.49	— .60
65 p.c.	lb.	.49	— .49
47 p.c.	lb.	.39	— .44
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.20	— 4.40
Cochineal	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Cudbear, French	lb.	.25	— .30
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .50
English	lb.	.15	— .20
Cutch, bales	lb.	.13½	— .24
Boxes	lb.	.15	— .29
Divi-divi	100 lbs.	52.25	— 54.00
Flavine	lb.	.59	— .80
Fustic stick	ton	25.00	— 29.00
Young, root	ton	45.00	— 46.00
Gambier, Spot	lb.	.17	— .17½
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Kurpahs	lb.	—	—
Madras	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Synthetic (O)	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.02½	— .03
True	lb.	.04¾	— .06
Logwood, stick	ton	35.00	— 40.00
Roots	ton	34.00	— 35.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.24	— .29
Myrobalans	lb.	39.00	— 40.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.35	— .49
Chinese	lb.	.35	— .44
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron	ton	35.00	— 40.00
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.08	— .12
75-85 p.c.	lb.	.15	— .16
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 29 p.c.	—	—	—
Tannic Acid	lb.	63.00	— 63.25
Turnerie, Madras	lb.	.09½	— .09½
Aleppo	lb.	.09½	— .09½
Pubna	lb.	.09½	— .09½
China	lb.	.09½	— .09½
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.06½	— .15½
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.34½	— .37



## Dr. Norton Sees Big Future for U. S. Chemical Industry

**Government Official Traces Progress Made in Manufacture of Many Articles Heretofore Obtained Very Largely from Abroad**

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, read a paper entitled "The Future Chemical Industries of the United States" before the annual convention of the National Association of the Manufacturers of Medicinal Products last week in which he pictured in most favorable terms the prospects for the development of this industry. Dr. Norton pointed out the great strides which had been taken in many lines of business by private initiative under the stress of war conditions and he felt sure that if this initiative was properly directed there would be no question as to ultimate success.

"Under ordinary circumstances," said Dr. Norton, "we possess legally the right to build up our domestic industries, even at the expense of foreign competitors. Under the existing circumstances of the long drawn out contest, for life or death, between the European powers, with no apparent date for a conclusion of the titanic struggle, involving a progressive destruction of productive equipment and the machinery of commerce, it is not only a legal right, but an ethical duty, an exercise of the highest patriotism, following an elementary law of self-preservation, to save our economic fabric from threatened dislocation and anemia, by the prompt creation upon American soil of the requisite industries, in such forms as to adequately and permanently insure the nation's material life from all danger actual and prospective.

"In no province of applied science has the United States, in common with the rest of the world, been so largely dependent upon foreign manufacture, as in the case of chemical technology. In producing a few leading staples, soda, sulphuric, muriatic and nitric acids, explosives, the alums, acid phosphate, copperas, blue vitriol, etc., we had reached the point where the country's ordinary demand was met by the domestic output. For the great mass of chemical products we were obliged to seek foreign sources, chiefly in Germany. There are few industries not dependent upon a varied supply of chemicals. Our agricultural interests were forced to import Chile saltpeter for their nitrates and turned to the mines of Stassfurt for their potash. The colors for our vast textile industry, with an annual output worth \$1,640,000,000, our leather, paper ink, paint and varnish branches, with a total output valued at \$1,550,000,000, and scores of minor industries, originated chiefly in Germany. The complete list would be of great length.

### A Problem of Enormous Difficulty

"The problem here is one of enormous difficulty, resultant from the bewildering complexity of chemical industry as a whole, and to an exceptional degree in the case of the coal-tar branch. It is, however, being resolutely tackled, and the victory is fairly in sight.

"The coal-tar chemical industry offers the most serious difficulties," said Dr. Norton, "and makes the heaviest demands upon our capital and scientific attainments. During the war, however, great progress has been made in this country along this line. Of great importance also are the questions of obtaining potash and nitrogen.

"Following the three great categories of chemical products, just enumerated, for which we pay an annual tribute of over \$43,000 to foreign countries, comes a large group of less important chemicals, each, however, playing a leading role in some one or two branches of industry. These branches, hitherto relying upon foreign sources of supply, are now swiftly finding domestic products at their service.

"The barium industry is an excellent example. Before the war our annual imports of the carbonate, chloride and dioxide amounted to about 8,600 short tons, valued at \$440,000. We have in the United States, notably in Tennessee, immense

deposits of barite of the finest quality. Spurred by necessity, domestic enterprise, before the war was a fortnight old, secured large tracts of the Tennessee mineral deposits. By the end of two months, carloads of barium salts, made from American barite, were filing northward, to supply chemical centers. For the fiscal year 1915, our imports of these compounds sank to 4,560 tons, a little over half the customary quantity. By the end of the current fiscal year, we may expect to see the entire domestic demand met by the output of American factories.

### Started to Make Oxalic Acid Here

"Oxalic acid is another chemical, largely employed in a variety of industries. We have imported steadily increasing quantities; in the fiscal year 1912, 7,000,000 lbs.; in 1913, 8,140,000 lbs.; in 1914, 8,500,000 lbs. During the fiscal year 1915, the import sank to 4,500,000 lbs. Simultaneously we have started the manufacture on American soil. It is a relatively simple and easy branch. Sawdust and caustic alkalis are the raw materials. Our mountains of corn cobs in the Western states can also serve admirably for raw material. The prices are elevated as the young industry starts. At the close of the war it is hoped that the entire demand will be covered by the American output. Current imports are now about one-eighth or what they were two years ago.

"An additional instance: We have expended annually about \$580,000 for prussiates. During the first year of the war imports shrank to about two-thirds of the customary amount. Vast American plants have been constructed for the purpose. A year hence and the foreign source will be completely displaced. As potash is now almost unobtainable, it has been found possible to replace potassium ferrocyanide and ferricyanide by the corresponding sodium salts, in the great majority of cases.

"And so I might enumerate one branch of applied chemistry after another, which is gradually being incorporated within the cycle of genuine American industries. Some fields have been but lightly touched, and they fall largely within the domain of your own special activities. May we not look forward to the day when the seeds and leaves and flowers and roots, which come to us from climes quite similar to those found within our broad borders, shall be cultivated on American soil, upon a grand scale, to furnish you with raw material? And as a corollary, may we not expect your fruitful activity in extracting therapeutic principles from such materials to be extended, so as to cover practically the whole field? You have done noteworthy deeds in this province, but much still remains to be done.

"In the manufacture of synthetic drugs fine work has likewise been accomplished, but the great bulk of these now indispensable medicinals come to us from transatlantic sources. The golden opportunity is at hand for you to easily occupy a territory which otherwise could be conquered only by long and painful effort, in the face of bitter competition.

"Shall we be content with simply meeting the demands of the home market? Far from it!

"American technical chemistry is boldly sallying forth into the markets of the world.

"Can figures be more eloquent?

"In the calendar year 1913, our imports of chemicals attained a value of over \$101,000,000. Our exports of these wares were valued at \$26,500,000.

"In the calendar year 1915, our imports of chemicals sank to \$80,000,000; the exports exceeded \$75,000,000.

"The ratio between imports and exports of chemicals, existing in 1913, had been the normal figure for several years prior to the great war. It will soon be reversed.

"It remains for you, gentlemen, and for your colleagues in allied branches, to transmute our neglected, wasted, or but half-utilized possibilities into the glorious realities of the comprehensive, self-contained, American chemical industry of the future, meeting the nation's customary needs, and overflowing into the marts of many distant shores."

E. C. Diez, drugs and spices, sustained an almost complete loss in his stock of goods when the building at 438 Pearl street, New York, was partially destroyed by fire last Saturday night. Mr. Diez said that it would take some time to ascertain the exact loss incurred, but doubted that any of the stock was saved, as what was not destroyed by fire was probably injured by smoke and water.

## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

## CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood .....	lb.	.07	— .08
Camwood .....	lb.	.16	— .20
Fustic .....	lb.	.05	— .07
Hyperic .....	lb.	.06	— .08
Logwood .....	lb.	.15	— .19
Red Saunders .....	lb.	.08	— .10

## OILS

## ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland .....	gal.	.62	— .64
Domestic, prime .....	gal.	.60	— .61
Cod Liver, Newfoundland bbl.	80.00	— 90.00	
Norwegian .....	bbl.	95.00	— 125.00
Degras, American .....	lb.	.06	— .06½
English .....	lb.	.06½	— .07
French .....	lb.	—	—
German .....	lb.	—	—
Neutral .....	lb.	—	—
Herring .....	gal.	—	—
Horse .....	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Lard, prime, winter .....	gal.	.93	— .95
Off Prime .....	gal.	.81	— .83
Extra No. 1 .....	gal.	.77	— .79
No. 1 .....	gal.	.73	— .75
No. 2 .....	gal.	.71	— .73
Menhaden, North. crude .....	lb.	—	—
South, crude .....	lb.	—	—
Brown, strained .....	gal.	.52	— .53
Light, strained .....	gal.	.54	— .55
Yellow, bl'chd, winter .....	gal.	.58	— .59
White, bleached, winter .....	gal.	.58	— .59
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. .....	gal.	.92	— .98
30 deg., cold test .....	gal.	.92	— .93
40 deg., cold test .....	gal.	.87	— .88
Prime .....	gal.	.79	— .80
Dark .....	gal.	.71	— .72
Oleo Oil .....	lb.	.09	— .12
Porpoise, body .....	gal.	—	—
Jaw .....	gal.	20.00	— 25.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid) .....	lb.	.06½	— .07
Saponified .....	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Seal, white .....	gal.	.64	— .65
Sod Oil .....	lb.	.07½	— .08
Sperm, bleached, winter .....	gal.	.75	— .76
38 deg., cold test .....	gal.	.73	— .74
45 deg., cold test .....	gal.	.72	— .73
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test .....	gal.	.70	— .71
45 deg., cold test .....	gal.	.81	— .82
Tallow, acidless .....	gal.	.79	— .80
Prime .....	gal.	.56	— .57
Whale, natural winter .....	gal.	.58	— .59
Bleached .....	gal.	.60	— .61
Extra bleached, winter .....	gal.	.60	— .61

## VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls. ....	lb.	.20	— .28
Cases .....	lb.	.20	— .24
No. 3 .....	lb.	.18	— .19
Cocanut Oil, Coch. ....	lb.	.15	— .16
Ceylon .....	lb.	.13	— .14
Copra .....	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Corn, refined .....	100-lbs.	9.10	— 9.15
Cottonseed, prime, yel. ....	lb.	.09	— .10
Summer, white .....	lb.	.09½	— .10
Winter .....	lb.	.09½	— .10
Crude, f. o. b. mills. ....	gal.	—	— .60
Linseed, raw, car lots. ....	gal.	—	— .72
5 bbl. lots .....	gal.	—	— .73
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots. ....	gal.	—	— .74
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots. ....	gal.	—	— .75
Mustard .....	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Olive, denatured .....	gal.	.91	— .94
Foots .....	lb.	.09½	— .10
U.S.P. .....	lb.	1.90	— 2.30
Palm, Lagos .....	lb.	.10½	— .11
Commercial .....	lb.	.09½	— .10
Prime, red .....	lb.	.09½	— .10
Palm, kernel .....	lb.	.12½	— .13
Peanut Oil .....	gal.	.70	— .74
Pine Oil, white .....	lb.	.60	— .62
Yellow .....	lb.	.55	— .56
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls. ....	gal.	1.10	— 1.11
Blown .....	gal.	1.04	— 1.09
Refined .....	gal.	1.00	— 1.05
Resin Oil, first rect. ....	gal.	.30	— .31
Second .....	gal.	.40	— .41
Third .....	gal.	.50	— .51
Sesame .....	gal.	1.05	— 1.15
Soya Bean, English, bbls. ....	lb.	.08½	— .08½
China, bbls. ....	lb.	.08½	— .08½
Manchurian .....	lb.	.08½	— .08½
Tar Oil, gen. dist. ....	gal.	.29	— .30

## MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test .....	gal.	.12½	— .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test. ....	gal.	.13	— .14
Summer .....	gal.	.12	— .13
Cylinder, light filtered .....	gal.	.20	— .23
Dark, filtered .....	gal.	.17	— .18
Extra cold test .....	gal.	.25	— .30
Dark steam refined .....	gal.	.14	— .16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav. ....	gal.	.24½	— .25
Neutral, filtered lemon. ....	gal.	.35½	— .36
Gravity .....	gal.	.19½	— .20
Paraffin, high viscosity. ....	gal.	.24½	— .25
903@907 sp. gr. ....	gal.	.15½	— .16
Red Paraffin .....	gal.	.13	— .14
Spindle, No. 200 .....	gal.	.19½	— .20
No. 160 .....	gal.	.18½	— .19
No. 110 .....	gal.	.18	— .18½
No. 80 .....	gal.	.16	— .17
Filtered .....	gal.	.23	— .24

## MISCELLANEOUS

## NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine .....	gal.	.56	— .56½
Pitch, prime .....	200-lb. bbls.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure .....	50-gal. bbls.	5.75	— 6.00
Rosin, com. to gal., 280-lb. bbls.	5.50	— 5.60	

## SHELLAC

D. C. ....	lb.	—	.28
V. S. O. ....	lb.	—	.27½
Fine orange .....	lb.	.22½	.23
Second orange .....	lb.	.21½	.22
T. N. ....	lb.	.22	.22½
A. C. Garnet .....	lb.	.21	.21½
Button Lac .....	lb.	.28	.30
Regular, bleached .....	lb.	.22	.23
Bone, dry .....	lb.	.26½	.27

## EXTRACTS

Archil, double .....	lb.	.14	— .15
Concentrated .....	lb.	.17	— .18
Barberry, French .....	lb.	.35	— .38
Gall .....	lb.	.20	— .21
Hemlock .....	lb.	.05½	— .06
Indigo .....	lb.	.60	— .61
Logwood, solid .....	lb.	—	—
Liquid, 51 deg. ....	lb.	.70	— .85
42 deg. ....	lb.	.50	— .70
Cryst .....	lb.	—	—
Oak .....	lb.	—	—
Palmetto .....	lb.	.04	— .05½
Persian Berry .....	lb.	.19½	— .24½
Quebracho, solid .....	lb.	.20	— .21
51 deg. ....	lb.	.15	— .16
42 deg. ....	lb.	.15	— .16
Quercitron .....	lb.	.25	— .34
Sumac .....	lb.	.10	— .11

## SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1. ....	lb.	.23	— .24
Batavia, No. 2 .....	lb.	.16	— .17
Canton, rolls .....	lb.	.14	— .14½
Saigon, rolls .....	lb.	.62	— .64
Cassia Buds .....	lb.	.17	— .17½
Chillies, Japan .....	lb.	.30	— .30½
Mombassa .....	lb.	.32	— .33
Cinnamon, Ceylon .....	lb.	.20	— .22
Cloves, Amboyna .....	lb.	.24	— .24½
Penang .....	lb.	.34	— .35
Zanzibar .....	lb.	.17½	— .18
Ginger, Jamaica .....	lb.	.18	— .19
Ginger, grinding .....	lb.	.15	— .15½
African .....	lb.	.10½	— .10½
Cochin .....	lb.	.10	— .11
Japan .....	lb.	.09½	— .09½
Mace, Banda .....	lb.	.65	— .66
Batavia No. 1 .....	lb.	—	— .62
Nutmegs, 110s .....	lb.	.20½	— .21
Pepper, black, Sing .....	lb.	.16	— .16½
White .....	lb.	.20½	— .21
Pimento .....	lb.	.04	— .05

## COFFEES

Rio 7's .....	lb.	—	— .08½
Santos 5's .....	lb.	—	— .09
East India .....	lb.	—	—
Padang Int .....	lb.	.22½	— .23
Mocha, large .....	lb.	.19	— .20
Small .....	lb.	.21½	— .22
Liberian Straits .....	lb.	—	—
Surinam .....	lb.	—	—
La Guaria, Caracas .....	lb.	.10½	— .10½
Caracas, Washed .....	lb.	.11½	— .14½

Porto Cabello .....	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Washed .....	lb.	.11½	— .13½
Colombian .....	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Maracaibos cucuta .....	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Mexicans—Cordova .....	lb.	.10½	— .11
Washed .....	lb.	.12½	— .14
Coatepec .....	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Washed .....	lb.	.12½	— .14½
Oaxaca .....	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Washed .....	lb.	.12½	— .14½
Costa Rica, common .....	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Fair to good .....	lb.	.11½	— .13½
Prime to choice .....	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Nicaragua .....	lb.	.10½	— .10½
Washed .....	lb.	.11½	— .13½
Guatemala & Cuban, common lb.	.08	— .09	
Fair to good .....	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Prime to choice .....	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Jamaica, Ordinary .....	lb.	.09½	— .09½
Good ordinary .....	lb.	.09½	— .10
Washed .....	lb.	.10½	— .10½

## TEAS

Foochow, common .....	lb.	.16	— .17
Superior .....	lb.	.20	— .21
Formosa, fair .....	lb.	.15	— .16
Good .....	lb.	.17	— .18
Superior .....	lb.	.20	— .22
Choice .....	lb.	.34	— .38
Choicest .....	lb.	.49	— .63
Country Green, gunpowder, Extra .....	lb.	.35	— .50
Young Hysons .....	lb.	—	—
Extra .....	lb.	.29	— .34
Firsts .....	lb.	.24	— .30
Thirds .....	lb.	.17	— .18
Pingsuey, Gunpowder .....	lb.	—	—
Extras .....	lb.	.27	— .33
Firsts .....	lb.	.20	— .21
Thirds .....	lb.	.11	— .13
Imperial, firsts .....	lb.	.23	— .24
Seconds .....	lb.	.20	— .21
Thirds .....	lb.	.14	— .15
Japan, basket fired .....	lb.	—	— .17
Pan fired .....	lb.	—	— .17
Congou, common .....	lb.	.17	— .18
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong .....	lb.	.21	— .22
Pekoe .....	lb.	.22	— .23
India—Pekoe Souchong .....	lb.	.21	— .22
Java—	lb.	—	—
Pekoe .....	lb.	.20	— .21
Orange pekoe .....	lb.	.24	— .26

## COCOA

Caracas .....	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bahia .....	lb.	.17	— .18
Cuban .....	lb.	.16½	— .16½
Trinidad .....	lb.	.17½	— .17½
Haiti .....	lb.	.15½	— .16
Maracaibo .....	lb.	.20	— .22

## REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

		Ar. Fed-War-			
		Amer. Nat. bu'le	eral	ner	
Powdered .....	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
XXXX .....	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15
Confectioners' A .....	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90
Standard gran. ....	6.05	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.05
Fine gran. ....	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

## MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

<b>Centrifugals—</b>			
Prime .....	gal.	.37	— .40
Open kettle .....	gal.	.40	— .50
Blackstrap .....	gal.	.17½	— .18
Sugar Syrup, common .....	gal.	.17	— .18
Medium .....	lb.	.18½	— .20
Fancy .....	lb.	.26½	— .28
<b>Honey—</b>			
Clear Comb, fancy .....	lb.	.12	— .12½
Clover No. 1 .....	lb.	.13	— .14
Extracted .....	lb.	.07	— .08
Buckwheat ext. ....	lb.	.06	— .07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg. ....	lb.	2.31	— 2.32

## Tariff Commission Bill May be Passed by Congress

**Measure Introduced by Representative Rainey Said to Have President's Endorsement—Provides for Five Members, Salary \$12,000 a Year Each.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8—The Democratic members of the House of Representatives are lining up for the support of the Administration's tariff commission measure which was introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois. There have been a considerable number of similar bills introduced since the convening of Congress but it is believed that all of these will be swept by in favor of the Rainey measure, which already has the approval of the President.

The commission is to consist of five members, not more than three of whom are to be of one political party, to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. The first members are to be appointed for terms of two, four, six, eight and ten years, respectively, but their successors are to serve for full terms of ten years unless otherwise removed. No person elected to or who has served in either branch of Congress will be eligible and while a member of the commission no other employment can be entered into. The salary attached to such a position is to be \$12,000 per year.

The principal office of the Commission is to be in Washington but authority is to be given for meetings at any other place as required, either in the United States or in any foreign country.

### The Duties of the Commission

Section 3 of the bill provides "That it shall be the duty of said commission to investigate the administration and fiscal effects of customs laws of this country now in force or to be hereafter enacted, the relations between the rates of duty on raw materials and finished or partly finished products, the effects of ad valorem and specific duties and of compound specific and ad valorem duties, all questions relative to the arrangement of schedules and classification of articles in the several schedules of the tariff law, and, in general, shall investigate the operation and effects of the customs tariff laws, including their relation to the Federal revenues, and shall submit from time to time to Congress reports of its investigations.

"Sec. 4. That the commission shall put at the disposal of the President of the United States, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate all information at its command, and shall make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the President or by either of these committees.

"Sec. 5. That the commission shall have power to investigate commercial treaties, preferential provisions, the volume of importations compared with domestic production, and all conditions, causes, and effects relating to unfair competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including dumping.

"Sec. 6. That upon the organization of the commission the duties and responsibilities of the Cost of Production Division in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce shall be transferred to said commission, \* \* \*

### Shall Have Access to Records

"Sec. 7. That for the purposes of this Act the commission or its duly authorized agent or agents shall, for the purposes of examination and investigation at all reasonable times, have access to and the right to copy any documentary evidence of any person, firm, co-partnership, corporation, or association engaged in the production, importation, or distribution of any article under investigation, and in such connection said commission shall have power to summon witnesses, take testimony, administer oaths, and to require any such person,

firm, co-partnership, corporation, or association to produce books or papers relating to any matter pertaining to such investigation. Any member of the commission may sign subpoenas, examine witnesses, and receive evidence.

"Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States, at any designated place of hearing. And in case of disobedience to a subpoena the commission may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence.

"Any of the district courts of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any corporation or other person, issue an order requiring such corporation or other person to appear before the commission, or to produce documentary evidence if so ordered, or to give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

"Upon the application of the Attorney General of the United States, at the request of the commission, the district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus commanding any person or corporation to comply with the provisions of this Act or any order of the commission made in pursuance thereof.

"The commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation pending under this Act at any stage of such proceeding or investigation. \* \* \* Any person may be compelled to appear and depose and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the commission, as heretofore provided."

The final clause of the bill provides for an appropriation of \$300,000 for the purpose of defraying the expense of the establishment and maintenance of the commission.

## U. S. Government to Obtain Dye Shipment From Germany

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7—Information has reached Washington to the effect that the first installment of the shipment of German dyes to be exported exclusively for the use of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have reached Rotterdam under an export permit granted by Germany. This is a portion of the so-called "cargo" previously reported to be on its way to this country. Just how much it consists of has not as yet been reported, but the total export will amount to about \$40,000. It is understood that England has already issued a permit guaranteeing its safe passage to the United States.

At the State Department it was stated that the movement of these colors will have no effect on the general subject of the release of dyes by Germany for the use of private individuals, or, on the same grounds, of the issuance covering their safe transportation of permits by Great Britain. It is distinctly understood between the three Governments involved that this release is granted for the exclusive use of the United States Government.

### BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON COMPANY MOVES

The Butterworth-Judson Company, Inc., manufacturer of acids and heavy chemicals, has moved its offices from 60 Wall street to 61 Broadway, occupying six hundred square feet on the thirty-second floor. The Butterworth-Judson Company recently reorganized and incorporated for \$2,500,000 in preferred capital stock, and 75,000 shares of common stock, for which no par value is given and which absorbed the capital stock of the Butterworth-Judson Company of Newark.

The directors of the new corporation are: L. Chadbourne, Jr.; E. M. David, J. A. Durkin, W. A. Bradford, S. B. Fleming, C. E. Mitchell, W. V. N. Powelson, Guy E. Tripp, W. B. Thompson, A. H. Wiggan, J. J. Watson, Jr. W. N. B. Powelson has been elected president, J. A. Durkin, vice-president, and M. B. Runnion secretary-treasurer.



# Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

**NOTE**—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.				Medicinal .....				lb.	1.05	—	1.25	Arrowroot, American .....				lb.	.08	—	.10					
Acacia, select, white .....				lb.	.50	—	.55	Tartaric, cryst .....				lb.	.57	—	.67	Bermuda, true .....				lb.	.55	—	.60	
1st select powdered .....				lb.	.60	—	.65	Powdered .....				lb.	.55	—	.65	Jamaica .....				lb.	.14	—	.16	
Seconds .....				lb.	.42	—	.47	Trichloroacetic .....				oz.	.22	—	.32	St. Vincent .....				lb.	.14	—	.16	
Fine granulated 1st .....				lb.	.60	—	.65	Valeric, 1-oz. ....				lb.	.22	—	.25	Taylor's, 1/4 lb. tin foil				lb.	.34	—	.37	
Sorts .....				lb.	.32	—	.36	Acidin .....				oz.	—	3.50	boxes, 12 lb. tin .....				lb.	.34	—	.37		
Sorts, sifted .....				lb.	.35	—	.38	Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.				lb.	.18	—	.22	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.				oz.	.25	—	.35	
Acetanilid .....				lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Leaves, German .....				lb.	.24	—	.29	Iodide .....				oz.	.45	—	.50	
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.				lb.	.60	—	.65	Powdered .....				lb.	.24	—	.29	White, pow'd com'l .....				lb.	.08	—	.12	
Technical .....				lb.	.55	—	.59	Root, English .....				lb.	1.00	—	1.15	Powdered, pure .....				lb.	.16	—	.20	
Acetpheneticidin, U. S. P.				lb.	16.50	—	17.00	Powdered .....				lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Yellow (Orpiment) .....				lb.	.18	—	.27	
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr.				lb.	.14	—	.18	Root, German .....				lb.	.30	—	.34	Powdered, Medic. ....				lb.	.25	—	.30	
1.040) .....				lb.	.14	—	.18	Aconitine, Amorp, 1/4 oz. v.				ea.	1.75	—	1.80	Asafetida, good, fair .....				lb.	.65	—	.75	
U. S. P., 36 p.c. ....				lb.	.18	—	.24	Nitrate, Amorp, 15 gr. v.				ea.	1.00	—	1.00	Powdered .....				lb.	.85	—	.95	
C. P. Glacial, 99 1/2% ..				lb.	.45	—	.50	Cryst. 15 gr. v. ....				ea.	.75	—	.75	Aspirin .....				oz.	.85	—	.85	
Benzoin, Eng., true .....				oz.	.40	—	.60	Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous				lb.	1.80	—	2.15	25 oz. lots .....				oz.	2.50	—	2.80	
From Toluol .....				lb.	4.80	—	5.00	Hydrous .....				lb.	1.60	—	1.80	Sulphate, 1 gram .....				lb.	2.25	—	2.50	
Boric, cryst. ....				lb.	.17	—	.20	(See also Lanoline)								Balm of Gilead Buds .....				lb.	.40	—	.45	
Powdered .....				lb.	.18	—	.22	Agar Agar .....				lb.	.55	—	.85	Balmory Leaves, Pressed				lb.	.28	—	.28	
Impalp .....				lb.	.25	—	.30	Agaricin .....				oz.	1.20	—	1.30	Balsam Fir, Canada .....				lb.	.90	—	.95	
Butyric, 100 p. c. ....				lb.	2.40	—	2.40	Alcohol, Absolute .....				gal.	4.50	—	5.00	Oregon .....				lb.	.14	—	.17	
Cacodylic .....				oz.	4.55	—	4.75	Cologne, Sp., 95%, U. S. P.				gal.	2.68	—	2.74	Peru .....				lb.	5.60	—	6.10	
Camphoric .....				lb.	1.45	—	1.55	bbls. ....				gal.	2.80	—	3.00	Tolu .....				lb.	.50	—	.53	
Carbolic, cryst., bulk ..				lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Less .....				gal.	2.66	—	2.67	Barium Carb., prec., pure				lb.	.28	—	.30	
10 and 15-lb. cans .....				lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Com., 95% U. S. P., bbls.				gal.	2.75	—	2.90	C. P. ....				lb.	.85	—	1.00	
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles ..				lb.	1.55	—	1.75	Less .....				gal.	2.75	—	2.90	Caustic Hyd'te, C. P., crys.				lb.	.25	—	.25	
Crude, 10-95 p. c. ....				gal.	.40	—	.90	Denatured, bbls. & 1/4 bbls.				gal.	.58	—	.64	Chloride, 1-lb. bots.				lb.	.65	—	.75	
Chloroacetic, 1-oz. v. ....				oz.	.35	—	.40	Methylic (Wood) bbls.				gal.	.70	—	1.00	Dioxide, Anhydrous .....				lb.	.55	—	.60	
Chromic, 1-oz. v. ....				lb.	.14	—	.15	Alkanet Root .....				lb.	.90	—	1.00	C. P., 1 lb. bots.				lb.	1.00	—	1.00	
1-lb. ....				lb.	1.65	—	1.75	Alspice, clean .....				lb.	.11	—	.15	Nitrate, powdered .....				lb.	.25	—	.30	
C. P. ....				oz.	.25	—	.25	Almonds, Bitter, shelled				lb.	.43	—	.53	Pure, 1-lb. bots .....				lb.	.40	—	.45	
Chrysophanic, true, v. ....				oz.	.40	—	.50	Sweet, Badian .....				lb.	.43	—	.53	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)				lb.	.07	—	.10	
Cinnamic, synthetic, v. ....				oz.	.26	—	.35	Alces, Barbadoes, true .....				lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Pure precip. ....				lb.	.25	—	.30	
Natural, 1-oz. v. ....				oz.	.30	—	.30	Cape .....				lb.	.14	—	.18	Sulphate, for X-ray diag.				lb.	.60	—	.65	
Citric, cryst. (kegs) .....				lb.	.67	—	.69	Powdered .....				lb.	.20	—	.25	oz. ....				oz.	.10	—	.10	
Less than keg .....				lb.	.76	—	.86	Curacao, gourds .....				lb.	.35	—	.45	Basswood Bark, Pressed				lb.	.24	—	.24	
Granulated .....				lb.	.75	—	.80	Socotrine, True .....				lb.	.38	—	.43	Bayberry Bark, select.				lb.	.15	—	.19	
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.				lb.	.75	—	1.25	Powdered .....				lb.	.45	—	.52	Bay Laurel Leaves .....				lb.	.12	—	.15	
oz. ....				oz.	.10	—	.16	Purified .....				lb.	.75	—	1.00	Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.				gal.	1.70	—	1.75	
Gallie .....				lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Aloin, 1 oz. v. ....				oz.	.08	—	.12	Less .....				gal.	1.90	—	2.15	
1/4 1/4, 1 lb. cartons .....				lb.	.45	—	.50	Althea Root, Cut .....				lb.	.75	—	.85	Beans, Calabar .....				lb.	.35	—	.40	
Hippuric .....				oz.	.35	—	.50	Alum, Ammonia, bbls. ....				lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06 1/4	Tonka, Angostura .....				lb.	1.30	—	1.40	
Hydrodrie, sp. gr. 1.150 ..				oz.	.35	—	.50	Dried, 1-lb. carton .....				lb.	.20	—	.28	Para .....				lb.	1.00	—	1.15	
Sealed Tube .....				oz.	.50	—	.52	Ground, bbls. or less .....				lb.	.06 1/4	—	.10	Surinam .....				lb.	1.20	—	1.30	
Hydrobrom, conc., v. ....				oz.	.15	—	.17	Powdered, bbls. or less ..				lb.	.07 1/4	—	.16	Vanilla, Mexican, long ..				lb.	5.50	—	6.00	
Dil., U. S. P., oz. v. incl.				oz.	.07	—	.10	Aluminum Acetate .....				lb.	.80	—	1.00	Short .....				lb.	4.50	—	5.50	
lb. ....				lb.	.40	—	.60	Metallic, powdered .....				oz.	.14	—	.18	Cuts .....				lb.	4.25	—	4.75	
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U.				oz.	.10	—	.12	Sulphate, Com'l .....				lb.	.08	—	.09	Bourbon .....				lb.	4.00	—	4.75	
S. P. ....				oz.	.10	—	.12	Cryst., C.P. ....				lb.	.45	—	.55	So. American .....				lb.	4.00	—	4.75	
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut.				lb.	1.75	—	2.50	Purified .....				lb.	.20	—	.22	Tahiti .....				lb.	1.60	—	2.00	
pch, bot. ....				lb.	.70	—	.70	Ambergris, gray .....				dr.	4.00	—	6.00	Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot.				lb.	1.90	—	2.10	
52 p. c., ceres, bot. ....				lb.	.70	—	.70	Ammonia Water, 18 deg.				lb.	.05	—	.07	German .....				lb.	2.25	—	2.40	
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per				oz.	.12	—	.12	20 deg. ....				lb.	.07	—	.09 1/4	Root, German .....				lb.	2.35	—	2.45	
cent. ....				oz.	.06	—	.08	26 deg., Conc. ....				lb.	.09	—	.15	Powdered .....				gal.	.30	—	.40	
U. S. P., 10 p. c. ....				oz.	.12	—	.14	Ammoniac, Gum, tears .....				lb.	.35	—	.40	Benzoin, Siam .....				lb.	2.10	—	2.25	
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v. ....				lb.	1.80	—	2.00	Powdered .....				lb.	.75	—	.75	Sumatra .....				lb.	.55	—	.58	
Dilute .....				oz.	.05	—	.07	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.				oz.	.10	—	.14	Powdered .....				lb.	.65	—	.68	
Molybdic, C. P. ....				lb.	6.50	—	7.00	Benzoate .....				oz.	.36	—	.40	Berberine, C. P., 1/4 oz. v.				ea.	1.90	—	2.00	
Muriatic, conc. 20° (Carboys				lb.	.09	—	.10	From true Benzoic A .....				oz.	.40	—	.44	Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....				oz.	.20	—	.25	
120 lbs. (4 1/2 c.) .....				lb.	.10	—	.15	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles .....				lb.	4.75	—	5.25	Berberis Aquifolium .....				lb.	.40	—	.45	
Nitric, 36 deg. carboy .....				lb.	.09	—	.09	Carbonate, Jars .....				lb.	.19	—	.25	Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.				lb.	4.35	—	4.50	
36 deg., less .....				lb.	.12	—	.14	Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.				lb.	.29	—	.36	oz. ....				oz.	.30	—	.35	
38 deg., carboy .....				lb.	.10	—	.11	Powdered .....				lb.	.24	—	.30	Bismuth, Betanaph. (Or-				phol) .....	oz.	.80	—	.80
38 deg., less .....				lb.	.13	—	.19	Citrate, 1 oz. v. ....				oz.	.12	—	.15	Bromide .....				oz.	.35	—	.35	
C. P., carboy .....				lb.	.15	—	.20	Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95) ..				oz.	.15	—	.18	Citrate and Ammonium .....				lb.	4.50	—	4.75	
C. P., less .....				lb.	.15	—	.20	Iodide .....				lb.	5.00	—	5.25	Salicylate, 65 p. c. ....				lb.	4.05	—	4.20	
Nitro-Muriatic .....				lb.	.35	—	.40	Molybdate .....				oz.	.40	—	.45	40 p. c. ....				lb.	3.55	—	3.75	
Oleic, purified .....				lb.	.63	—	.73	Muriate .....				lb.	.15	—	.18	Sub-benzoate .....				lb.	4.95	—	5.20	
Oxalic .....				lb.	.68	—	.70	Com'l Gran. ....				lb.	.08 1/4	—	.14	Subcarbonate .....				lb.	3.75	—	4.25	
Powdered .....				lb.	.14	—	.18	C. P. Gran. ....				lb.	.22	—	.24	Subgallate .....				lb.	3.25	—	3.35	
Phosphoric, diluted .....				lb.	.35	—	.45	Powdered .....				lb.	.20	—	.22	Subiodide .....				lb.	5.30	—	5.55	
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p.c. ....				lb.	.35	—	.45	Nitrate, cryst. ....				lb.	.30	—	.35	Subnitrate .....				lb.	3.25	—	3.50	
Syrup, 85 per cent. ....				lb.	.40	—	.45	Granulated .....				lb.	.30	—	.35	Tannate .....				oz.	.30	—	.35	
Glacial sticks .....				lb.	.85	—	.90	Oxalate, 1-lb. bots. ....				lb.	.60	—	.70	Valerate .....				oz.	.40	—	.45	
Picric .....				lb.	1.75	—	1.90	Phosphate, 1-lb. bots. ....				lb.	2.90	—	3.25	Blackhaw Bark .....				lb.	.30	—	.35	
Pyrogallic, 1/4, 1/2 and 1 lb.				lb.	1.90	—	2.25	Salicylate .....				lb.	.06	—	.16	Bloodroot .....				lb.	.20	—	.25	
cans .....				oz.	.20	—	.30	Pure, resub. ....				lb.	.25	—	.28	Blue Mass (Blue Pill) .....				lb.	1.45	—	1.50	
1 oz. v. ....				lb.	.18	—	.20	Valerate .....				oz.	.21	—	.25	Powdered .....				lb.	1.47	—	1.52	
Pyroligneous, purified .....				lb.	.30	—	.40	Amyl Acetate .....				gal.	4.50	—	5.00	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-				phate) .....	lb.	.40	—	.55
Crude .....				gal.	.30	—	.40	Seed .....				lb.	.35	—	.40	Bone, Cuttlefish .....				lb.	.20	—	.25	
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons .....				lb.	4.45	—	4.70	Anise Seed .....				lb.	.20	—	.24	Powdered .....				lb.	.65	—	.90	
Bulk .....				lb.	4.40	—	4.65	Angostura Bark .....				lb.	.40	—	.45	Boneset, Leaves and Tops				lb.	.09	—	.11	
From Gaultheria, oz. ....				v.	.35	—	.40	Annato Seed .....				lb.												

## Abnormal Scarcity Of All Drugs Prevails In Russia

**A Supply Available for the Army, But at Almost Intolerable Costs—Question of Producing Iodine is Agitating Pharmaceutical Minds**

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Petrograd, Jan. 9.—Pharmacy in Russia continues to suffer from abnormal scarcity. There is probably no branch of the trade in which great scarcity is not keenly experienced in every part of the country. Whether it be in the capitals of Moscow and Petrograd or the great commercial centers of Odessa and Nijni-Novgorod, etc., or in the country districts respecting which market reports are received from time to time, the tale all the time is one of increased difficulty in procuring the goods except always for one or two items which though still very scarce and very dear, had been screwed up in price ridiculously high and the level thereof has been materially reduced to the great advantage of the consumers to whom they are of primary importance. This reference is particularly to citric and tartaric acids. The latter, however, is not necessarily imported from abroad for large quantities are produced in the Odessa district from Russia's own wine industry. Still, owing to the complete disorganization of the carrying industries of the country, particularly the railways, the country districts feel the pinch almost as keenly as though none were made in the country at all; that is to say, that the manufacturing centers, owing to paralysis in the railway traffic have been practically cut off from the consuming districts that hitherto looked to them for supplies. Naturally, under the circumstances, many schemes are afoot for supplying Russia with the pharmaceutical goods she requires. Factories are being equipped in various parts of the country in order to provide what hitherto had been obtained almost exclusively from Germany. The latest announcement on the subject is that the Odessa Pharmaceutical Association is now actively engaged in the primary work of equipping plants for the economical production of pharmaceutical preparations. This question is being carefully considered by the members of the Association as a whole.

As an indication of how matters stand as far as Novo-Nikolaievsk we learn that for a long time now the town has experienced great scarcity in various items on the list of pharmacy. Medical men when they are writing out prescriptions are obliged quite frequently to put one element in place of another. The state of war has shattered the market situation for pharmaceutical goods down to the ground. Previous to the war goods were received exclusively from Russian stores, chiefly Ekaterinburg in the Urals. Now their place is being taken by goods of Japanese production. Insufficiency of goods results not so much from their non-existence as from the difficulty in sending them by rail in a western direction. One of the expedients now resorted to in order to get delivery is to put pharmaceutical goods up for conveyance by parcel post.

### Iodine Agitates Pharmaceutical Minds

On the question of iodine, which appears to exercise the Russian pharmaceutical mind more than any other item of the pharmaceutical list, probably because there is such abundance of seaweed containing iodine to be had in various parts of the Empire, it is asserted that the Archangel Military Industrial Committee has made a report on the possibility and advantage of producing iodine from the White Sea weeds. According to the experiments made the percentual content of iodine in the weeds of that sea is pretty high, in fact more than in those of South Russia. It is asserted that from the ash 2.7 per cent of pure iodine has been obtained. Seeing that in the Ekaterinoslaff (South Russia) some days ago the first factory was opened for the production of iodine, the local military industrial committee is sending a special delegate to acquire further information on the position of affairs there in respect to that particular product.

According to the South Russian Agricultural Gazette in the district of Biryuchensk near to Alexievsk the inhabitants have long grown a number of medicinal plants such as anise, coriander seed, etc. In this district the cultivation of

such plants is by no means negligible, and it is looked on with increasing favor compared with that of grain because of the difficulty of selling the latter; there is considerable ease in getting rid of sunflower seed at the local factories. Since the beginning of the war the cultivation of medicinal plants has considerably declined, however, partly because of the dear labor, but chiefly because of the difficulty of exporting them abroad as raw material but partly as semi-prepared at the German factory of Alexievsk.

Prices are fixed by the local merchants who monopolize the purchase of anise, but this year it is only being bought on credit and if the sale of the article is not better assured, there is a danger that its cultivation may be entirely abandoned. As to the cultivation of coriander seed this is not so extensive, because of the unreliability of the price.

### Experimental Plant for Medicinal Herbs

A note of considerable interest comes from South Russia in the form of an announcement in the "Poltava Vestnik" which says that the Luben Agricultural Society, which has already established a system of investigating the local home industries in respect to the collection of wild medicinal herbs and the like, is being supported by the Ministry of Agriculture in the promotion of measures for investigating and developing the cultivation and treatment of medicinal plants which have recently become such urgent necessities. The Association referred to is establishing an experimental plantation of medicinal plants in the town of Lubnach. Very soon a full program of such plantations will be undertaken. On the other hand, in view of the interrupted importation of medicines from abroad the professors of the medical faculty of the Tomsk University, according to the "Sibirskaya Zhisn," have made experiments in the production of several medicinal preparations of which the need has been particularly felt; as, for example, aspirin, antipyrin, chloroform, and the like. At present it is stated success has attended the production of both aspirin and antipyrin, which, however, it must be admitted, cannot be pronounced of the finest quality. But they are considered quite good enough for the services of pharmacy in the country including hospitals and infirmaries, which is to say, that at a pinch these products, until better times, will take the place of the finer goods previously in use.

On the general topic of the medicines question the following statement from the "Turkestan Kurier" is instructive. Complaining of the general difficulties in respect to medicines the journal says: "There is not, for example, any more castor oil notwithstanding the fact that the castor seed is grown there, neither is there anti-diphtheria serum nor smallpox vaccine, so that it is difficult to effect inoculation for this disease. Stocks of formalin (this great disinfecting medium) are completely exhausted. Medicines generally are increasing in price. The price of castor oil, usually 9 roubles (\$4.50), is now 60 roubles (\$30) per pood. Fortunately the medicine situation is not everywhere so hopeless as in Turkestan. Professor Alexandroff asserts in the "Sibirskaya Zhisn" that he has been able to produce at the Tomsk University both aspirin and chloroform. Again away down south of the Caucasus we have this note: The inhabitants there are taking up the cultivation of medicinal plants very seriously. The Sochi Agricultural Society, according to the "Kavkaz," has applied to the delegate of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Caucasus for free land to establish several nurseries for medicinal plants and money grants amounting to considerable sums.

### Opium is Being Confiscated

On the subject of opium a Petrograd official paper says that the Minister of Education has applied to the Minister of Finance asking whether all the opium confiscated may not be handed over to the Karkoff University. On the Russian Eastern frontier large quantities of opium are regularly confiscated and burnt on the spot, amounting sometimes to two hundred thousand roubles (\$100,000) value per month. Thus there is being destroyed an important medicinal product which is very seriously required in Russia. The pharmaceutical laboratory at the Karkoff University proposes to organize the production of opium preparations, morphia, codein, etc.

The Counsel of Ministers having proposed the suppression of the exportation of artemisia crowns and seeds and all de-

# Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Cacao Butter, bulk.....lb. .47 — .52	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)...lb. .15 — .20	Exalgine.....oz. — 1.40
Baker's A and white.....lb. .50 — .55	Powdered.....lb. .20 — .25	Fennel Seed.....lb. .25 — 1.20
Dutch.....lb. .47 — .52	Cochineal, Honduras.....lb. .70 — .85	Flaxseed, cleaned.....bbls. — 10.50
Huyler's 12-lb. box.....lb. .47 — .55	Powdered.....lb. .80 — .95	Less.....lb. .07 — .10
Caffeine, pure.....oz. 1.00 — 14.00	Codeine.....oz. 8.85 — 9.30	Ground.....lb. .05 1/4 — .10
Benzoate.....oz. .75 — .85	Phosphate.....oz. 6.80 — 7.25	Foenugreek Seed.....lb. .06 — .08
Bromide.....oz. .75 — .85	Sulphate.....oz. 7.20 — 7.50	Formaldehyde.....lb. .07 — .09
Citrate.....lb. 8.00 — 8.50	Cobosh Root, black.....lb. .15 — .20	Fuller's Earth.....lb. .14 — .20
Hydrobrom., gr. eff.....lb. .60 — .75	Colchicum Root.....lb. .14 — .19	Galangal Root, selected.....lb. .18 — .25
Hydrochlor. (true salt).....lb. .47 — .55	Powdered.....lb. 1.15 — 1.25	Powdered.....lb. .24 — .30
Sulphate, eighths.....oz. .90 — 1.10	Seed.....lb. 1.25 — 1.35	Galbanum, strained.....lb. 1.15 — 1.20
Valerate.....oz. 1.00 — 1.25	Powdered.....lb. 1.25 — 1.35	Gamboge, blocky.....lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Calamus Root, peeled.....lb. .27 — .32	Collodion, U. S. P., 1900.....lb. .49 — .60	Powdered.....lb. 1.05 — 1.15
Powdered.....lb. .32 — .36	Flexible.....lb. .55 — .60	Select, Pipe, bright.....lb. 1.00 — 1.10
White, peeled and split.....lb. 1.60 — 2.00	Colocynth, select.....lb. .45 — .60	String.....lb. .25 — .30
Calcium Benzoate.....oz. .19 — .25	Pulp.....lb. .18 — .22	Gelsamine (Resinoid).....oz. — 5.00
Bromide.....lb. 3.50 — 4.00	Colombo Root.....lb. .25 — .30	Gelsamine, C. P., crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.....ea. — 5.00
Chloride crude.....lb. .08 — .10	Coltsfoot Root.....lb. .25 — .30	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.....ea. — 5.00
Fused.....lb. .55 — .75	Comfrey Root, crushed.....lb. .24 — .26	Gelsmium Root.....lb. .16 — .20
Granulated.....lb. .12 — .15	Condurango Bark, true.....lb. .45 — .50	Powdered.....lb. .25 — .30
Glycerophosphate.....oz. .15 — .20	Conium Leaves.....lb. .27 — .32	Gentian Root.....lb. .30 — .38
Hypophosphite.....lb. .95 — 1.05	Copaiba, S. A.....lb. .65 — .75	Powdered.....lb. .36 — .42
Iodide.....lb. 5.00 — 5.25	Para.....lb. .70 — .80	Ginger Root, African.....lb. .16 — .18
Lactate.....oz. .12 — .16	Copper, Acetate, distilled.....lb. .50 — .50	Powdered.....lb. .19 — .22
Lactophosphate Sol.....lb. 1.50 — 1.75	Carbonate.....lb. .45 — .50	Jamaica, bleached.....lb. .30 — .32
Permanganate.....oz. .30 — .40	Chloride, pure, cryst.....lb. .55 — .60	Ground.....lb. .32 — .34
Phosphate, Precip.....lb. .19 — .40	Iodide.....lb. .46 — .50	Powdered.....lb. .34 — .36
Sulphate, Precip., pure.....lb. .35 — .40	Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb. .42 — .43	Ginseng.....lb. 7.50 — 8.50
Sulphite.....lb. .14 — .16	Powdered.....lb. .40 — .45	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums
Sulphocarbonate.....oz. .20 — .25	Sulphate (Blue Vit.).....lb. .30 — .35	in cans and bbls. added.....lb. .50 — .52
Calendula Flowers.....lb. .75 — .90	Barrels.....lb. .25 — .30	Less.....lb. .51 — .53
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	Powdered.....lb. .31 — .36	Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.....doz. 2.80 — 3.40
Camphor, refined.....lb. .44 — .55	Coppras.....100 lbs. 1.00 — 1.12	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.).....lb. 1.20 — 1.40
1/4 lb. squares.....lb. .46 — .52	Coriander.....lb. .08 — .12	Golden Seal Root.....lb. 5.25 — 5.40
Powdered.....lb. .46 — .52	Powdered.....lb. .16 — .22	Powdered.....lb. 5.50 — 5.75
Japanese.....lb. .44 — .55	Corrosive Sublimate (see Mer- cotoin, true, 1/4 oz. v.....oz. — 27.00	Grains of Paradise.....lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Canary Seed, Sicily.....lb. .10 — .11	Cotton Root, Bark.....lb. .20 — .25	Powdered.....lb. 1.05 — 1.15
Smyrna.....lb. .09 — .10	Powdered.....lb. .25 — .30	Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb. .20 — .25
So. American.....lb. .30 — .34	Cramp Bark.....lb. .20 — .25	Powdered.....lb. .27 — .32
Canella Bark, powdered.....lb. 2.20 — 2.25	Coumarin.....oz. .62 — .68	Guaiac, Resin.....lb. .35 — .50
Cantharides, Russ., sifted.....lb. 4.75 — 5.00	Cranesbill.....lb. .30 — .35	Powdered.....lb. .45 — .63
Powdered.....lb. 5.00 — 5.25	Cream Tartar, powd.....lb. .42 — .48	Wood rasped.....lb. .03 — .06
Chinese.....lb. 1.60 — 1.70	Creosote, Beechwood.....lb. 9.50 — 10.00	Carbonate liquid.....oz. — 1.00
Powdered.....lb. 1.90 — 2.00	Carbonate.....oz. .80 — .90	Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol).....oz. 1.85 — 2.00
Caraway.....lb. .36 — .40	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.).....oz. .35 — .38	Valerianate (Geosote).....oz. — 1.34
Powdered.....lb. .22 — .26	Cubeb Berries, sifted.....lb. .62 — .70	Guarana (Paulinia).....lb. 1.45 — 1.55
Carbon Disulphide.....lb. .23 — .30	Powdered.....lb. .65 — .75	Powdered.....lb. 1.65 — 1.70
Tetrachloride.....lb. .24 — .27	Cudbear.....lb. .30 — .40	Gun Cotton (Pyroxyl).....oz. .20 — .25
Cardamom, Seed bleached.....lb. 1.40 — 1.60	Culver's Root.....lb. .22 — .27	Gutta Percha, crude chips.....lb. 1.20 — 1.75
Decorticated.....lb. .90 — 1.00	Cumin Seed.....lb. .28 — .32	Sheet.....lb. 1.50 — 1.75
Powdered.....lb. 1.00 — 1.10	Damiana Leaves.....lb. .20 — .24	Heliotropin.....oz. — .15
Carmin. No. 40.....oz. .40 — .45	Dandelion Herb.....lb. .30 — .35	Hemlock Bark, crushed.....oz. .15 — .18
Cascara Sagrada Bark.....lb. .18 — .20	Root.....lb. .40 — .45	Powdered.....lb. .18 — .20
Cascarilla Bark.....lb. .21 — .25	Cut.....lb. .42 — .47	Hemol.....oz. .80 — .85
Cassia, China.....lb. .20 — .22	Dextrine, yellow.....lb. .07 — .14	Hemp Seed.....lb. .09 1/4 — .11
Powdered.....lb. .22 — .24	White.....lb. .42 — .47	Herbane Leaves, Eng.....lb. — .80
Fistula.....lb. .16 — .20	Digipuratum, 1/4 oz. v.....ea. — 1.70	German.....lb. .70 — .80
Saigon, thin, select.....lb. .60 — .75	Digitalin, eighths.....oz. — 10.75	Powdered.....lb. .80 — .90
Powdered.....lb. .65 — .75	15-gr. vials.....ea. .55 — .70	Henna Leaves.....lb. .22 — .28
Catechu, Medicinal.....lb. .18 — .20	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.....lb. .90 — 1.00	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.....ea. — .37
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.....lb. .27 — .30	German.....lb. 1.00 — 1.10	Holocain, 1 gm. vials.....lb. .90 — 1.10
Celery Seed.....lb. .39 — .44	Pressed, ozs.....lb. 1.00 — 1.10	Homatropin Alk.....gr. .36 — .40
Ceresin, white.....lb. .25 — .30	Dog Grass, cut.....lb. 1.10 — 1.20	Hydrobromide.....gr. .22 — .33
Yellow.....lb. .18 — .20	Dover's Powder.....lb. 2.65 — 2.75	Hydrochloride.....gr. .40 — .45
Cerium Oxalate.....lb. .60 — .70	Dragon's Blood powd.....lb. .40 — .70	Honey, strained.....lb. .12 — .15
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags.....lb. .11 — .14	Extra.....lb. 1.50 — 1.65	Hops, select (1915).....lb. .36 — .44
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white.....box .50 — .60	Powdered.....lb. 1.60 — 1.90	Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs.....lb. .39 — .46
Pink.....box .60 — .70	Reeds.....lb. 1.15 — 1.25	Horhound Leaves.....lb. .28 — .33
White, bbls.....box .034 — .04	Duotol.....oz. .35 — .40	Hydrostaine, Alk., C. P.....oz. 28.00 — 30.00
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.....lb. .80 — .95	Dwarf Elder.....lb. .25 — .30	Sulphate.....oz. 28.00 — 30.00
Roman or Belgian.....lb. .40 — .45	Echinacea Root.....lb. .25 — .30	Hydrochinon.....lb. 7.25 — 7.50
Chicle.....lb. .70 — .75	Elatium.....oz. .70 — .75	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me- dicinal.....lb. .25 — .35
Chinoidine.....oz. .11 — .12	Elderberries.....lb. .32 — .37	Hyscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.....lb. .20 — .29
Chinolin, pure.....oz. .25 — .45	Flowers, pressed.....lb. .32 — .37	Hyscynamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials.....ea. — 3.75
Chiretta.....lb. .11 — .15	Juice, Sambuci.....lb. .22 — .26	Crystall, white.....gr. .30 — .40
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.....lb. 2.20 — 2.30	Elecampane Root.....lb. .22 — .26	Hydrobromide.....gr. .16 — .20
Chloroform.....lb. .80 — .90	Elm Bark, sel ct.....lb. .28 — .33	Iceland Moss.....lb. .14 — .16
Chrysarobin.....oz. .26 — .28	Ground, pure.....lb. .30 — .35	Ichthalbin.....oz. — .90
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.....lb. .32 — .36	Powdered, pure.....lb. .33 — .36	Ichthylol.....lb. 4.75 — 5.00
Red.....lb. .38 — .44	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.).....lb. .95 — 1.05	Indigo, Bengal, true.....lb. 3.65 — 3.75
Yellow, Calisaya.....lb. .42 — .47	Ergot, Russia.....lb. 1.05 — 1.15	Madras.....lb. 1.60 — 1.70
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure.....oz. 1.09 — 1.18	Ether, Acetic.....lb. .45 — .60	Insect Powder.....lb. .50 — .60
Sulphate.....lb. 1.04 — 1.13	Chloric, U. S. P.....lb. .80 — 1.10	Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n.....lb. .65 — .75
Cinchonine, Sulphate.....oz. .22 — .30	Nitrous Conct.....lb. .30 — .32	Iodine Bromide.....lb. .45 — .45
Salicylate.....oz. .44 — .48	U. S. P., 1880.....lb. .29 — .36	Resublimed.....lb. 4.75 — 5.00
Civet.....oz. 2.75 — 3.00	Washed.....lb. .29 — .36	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb. 5.00 — 5.20
Cloves, Zanzibar.....lb. .26 — .28	Valerianic.....oz. .25 — .30	Deodorized.....oz. .60 — .64
Powdered, pure.....lb. .42 — .46	Eucalyptus Hydrochlor.....oz. — 3.50	
Penang.....lb. .42 — .46	Eucalyptol, U. S. P.....lb. .10 — .12	
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison).....lb. .43 — .48	Eucalyptus Leaves.....lb. .15 — .20	
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. v. oz. 4.75 — 5.00	Euphorbium (Elec. powd.).....oz. .40 — .45	
Hydrochlor. crys., ozs.....oz. 4.45 — 4.55	Powdered.....lb. .40 — .45	
1/4 oz. vials.....oz. 4.60 — 4.70	Euquinine.....oz. — .45	
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.).....oz. 1.00 — 1.10		
Coca Leaves, Huanuco.....lb. — .45		
Truxillo.....lb. .45 — .50		



rivatives thereof, the same has been duly confirmed by Imperial decree.

As has been previously observed, although pharmaceutical preparations and the like remain excessively dear and in many instances and localities very scarce, (in some cases are non-existent) the great crucial difficulties experienced at the beginning of the war have been greatly modified by purchases made in various outside countries and although the conveyance of the goods through to Russia is very expensive, the question is mainly now one of price. The supply is available at least for the army but the cost is practically intolerable.

## Goldwater Ordinance Case May Go to High Court at Once

At a conference held on Tuesday afternoon between Assistant Corporation Counsel Millard and George W. Wickersham, attorney for the patent medicine interests, in the case of Charles N. Crittenton Company and other patent medicine concerns against the New York City Board of Health, it was practically decided that a statement of fact should be drawn up, to which both sides could agree, and that this statement should be submitted to the Appellate Division of the United States Supreme Court for decision. "This method," said Mr. Millard, "will save several months of useless argument in the courts and will bring about an early settlement of the differences between the patent medicine men and the city. It is probable that two or three months will see this affair all settled under this arrangement."

## PROPOSES HEAVY IMPORT DUTY ON CHEMICAL GLASSWARE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Congressman Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives (H. R. 10833) designed to "provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the manufacture of chemical glassware in the United States."

The bill provides "That on and after the day following the passage of this Act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles named herein when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions, except the Philippine Islands and the Islands of Guam and Tutuila, the rates of duties which are herein prescribed, namely:

"Glass wares and glass rods used in laboratories or selected for laboratories of chemistry and biology, in their application to education, the industries, medicine and the public health, including equipment for metallurgy, mineralogy, and testing of materials and other similar uses, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

## U. S. COLLIER TO TAKE MEDICINE TO PALESTINE

Announcement was made a few days ago by the Central Jewish Relief Committee that a cargo of medicine will be shipped to Palestine on board a United States Government collier. Arrangements for the shipment were made at a conference between State Department officials at Washington and Albert Lucas, executive secretary of the relief committee.

Mr. Lucas explained that Palestine was in dire need of medicine, and that the committee was unable to obtain a permit from the British Ambassador at Washington to ship relief supplies on a merchant vessel which would pass through German or allied territorial waters to reach its destination.

## WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE BANKRUPT

E. S. Leadbeater & Sons, Inc., of Alexandria, Va., wholesale druggists, have sent out statements notifying their creditors that owing to the failure of negotiations to secure a large amount of money to continue the business on a sound basis, Gardiner L. Boothe, the attorney for three local creditors, has filed a petition of bankruptcy. The company hopes to be able to reorganize upon a strictly cash basis after the settlements are made.

## Cod Liver Oil Stocks Low: To Hear From New Crop Soon

Germany May Again Be Ready to Buy Up All Available Supplies of Norwegian Product—Prices Are the Highest Ever Known.

Available stocks of Norwegian cod liver oil in the United States are getting low, and information as to the probable amount and quality of the 1916 yield cannot be had for another two weeks. Very little of the oil remains in the primary markets, and arrivals from European points are in comparatively small quantities, only about one hundred barrels having been received through the port of New York during the month of January and a like amount for December, 1915, and about 400 barrels in November, 1915. Latest quotations show an average price of \$105 a barrel.

A representative of large Norwegian cod liver oil interests said that providing inclement weather does not interfere with the fisheries, an approximation of the quantity and quality of the new crop may be expected before March 1. Commenting upon the absorption of the greater part of last year's crop of the oil by Germany and the probability of a repetition of such procedure with this year's crop, he said that it all depended on Germany. He said that Norway, as a neutral country, had the privilege of dealing with any of the belligerent countries, and, as usual, would sell her products to the highest bidder. The terms, of course, would be f.o.b. Norway and delivery to be made by the purchaser.

These conditions have been favorable to the Newfoundland cod liver oil industries, whose activities have been stimulated by the demand for the Newfoundland oil to make up the deficiency in the supply of the Norwegian oil. According to statistics available, about 1,500 barrels of Newfoundland oil entered through the New York port in the last three months of which over 900 barrels are credited to the month of January. Newfoundland oil is bringing the unprecedented price of \$90 a barrel.

## DRUG TRADE SECTION MEETS

The regular monthly meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held Wednesday afternoon, February 2, in the board rooms, 203 Broadway. Although the attendance was small the proceedings were interesting.

The committee on legislation is engaged in an endeavor to embody all laws necessary for the governing of the narcotic evil into one comprehensive and complete measure, and the report of the committee, read by Thomas F. Main in the absence of the chairman, Dr. Henry C. Lovis, related progress. Further efforts to gain a ruling from the Postal Department on Section 472 of the Postal Laws and Regulations demarcating mailable from unmailable poisons, failed to elicit a satisfactory response,—the Department, no doubt, being averse to committing itself, preferring the matter to be settled by legislation.

A question in regard to the legalizing of a four and one-half gallon unit as a standard for the measuring of spirituous liquors was advanced by Thomas F. Main. Secretary William F. McConnell said he had the opinion of the state superintendent of weights and measures that there was nothing in the state laws to prevent its adoption.

After disposing of routine business the meeting adjourned.

Washington, D. C.—A bill has been introduced into the house of Representatives which contemplates an appropriation of \$10,000 to meet the expenses of an exhibit which it has been suggested to be arranged by the Department of Commerce at the second National Exposition of Chemical Industries to be held in New York next September.

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ipecac Root, Carthagen.....lb.	3.65	— 3.90	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25	Dill.....oz.	.40	— .45
Powdered.....lb.	3.90	— 4.10	Ponderous.....lb.	.80	— .85	Erigeron, true.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Rio.....lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.30	— .32	Eucalyptus.....lb.	.75	— .90
Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.20	— .25	Hypophosphate, pure.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Fennel Seed, pure.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Irisin (Eclectic Powder).....oz.	.60	— .65	Metal, Powdered.....oz.	.40	— .57	Gaultheria Leaf.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	.14	— .16	Ribbon.....oz.	—	— .75	Geranium, Rose, Nat'l.....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzoate.....oz.	.18	— .22	Phosphate, pure.....oz.	.06	— .08	Turkish.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Bromide.....oz.	.30	— .35	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom).....lb.	.05½	— .09	Ginger.....oz.	.45	— .50
Chloride, crst., U. S.....lb.	.18	— .20	C. P. Crystals.....lb.	.18	— .20	Gingergrass.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Citrate, U. S. P.....lb.	.83	— .90	Dried.....lb.	.14	— .18	Haarlem, Dutch.....gross	2.25	— 2.35
and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	.83	— .90	Malva Flowers, large.....lb.	—	—	Gold Medal Tilly, large, gross	—	—
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P.....lb.	2.75	— 2.85	Blue, small.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Regular.....gross	—	—
(12 p. c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	3.65	— 3.75	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.18	— .22	Capsules.....gross	—	—
Quin. & Strychnine.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Powdered.....lb.	.23	— .26	Sylvester's.....doz.	—	—
Hypophosphate.....lb.	.35	— .40	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	.18	— .23	Hemlock.....lb.	.80	— .90
Iodide.....oz.	.35	— .40	Carbonate, crys., med.....oz.	.08	— .10	Juniper Berries.....lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Syrup.....lb.	.36	— .42	Chloride, crst.....lb.	.30	— .40	Wood.....lb.	.75	— 1.25
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.....lb.	.27	— .30	Hypophosphate.....lb.	1.75	— 1.90	Lard.....gal.	.90	— 1.10
Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz.	.08	— .12	Lactate.....oz.	.22	— .25	Lavender, Mitcham.....oz.	—	—
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.73	— .85	Oxide, black, powd.....lb.	.24	— .30	Flowers.....lb.	4.50	— 5.25
U. S. P. Scales.....lb.	.83	— .90	Manna, flake, large.....lb.	1.35	— 1.55	Garden, French.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Precipitated, lb. bots.....lb.	.35	— .40	Small.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	Spice.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Protocarb (Vallet's M.).....lb.	.30	— .30	Marjoram Leaves, Ger.....lb.	.50	— .54	Lemon.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Pyrophosph. Scales Sol. S. P.....lb.	.80	— .90	Mastic.....lb.	.70	— .80	Lemongrass.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Quevenne's (by hydrn.).....lb.	.48	— .58	Matico leaves.....lb.	.45	— .50	Limes, expressed.....lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Salicylate.....oz.	.15	— .20	Menthol, crst.....lb.	3.25	— 3.35	Distilled.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Sesquichloride.....lb.	.30	— .35	Mercury.....lb.	4.25	— 4.75	Linseed, boiled.....gal.	.78	— .88
Solution.....lb.	.09	— .15	Ammon. (pure precip.).....lb.	3.25	— 3.25	Raw.....gal.	.76	— .86
Subsulphate.....lb.	.20	— .27	Bichloride (cor. sub.).....lb.	2.70	— 2.70	Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Solution (Monsel's).....lb.	.12	— .15	Powdered.....lb.	2.65	— 2.70	Expressed.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Sulph. (Copperas).....100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.40	Bisulphate.....lb.	2.60	— 2.65	Male Fern, Ethereal.....lb.	7.50	— 9.00
Cryst., pure.....lb.	.08	— .12	Chloride, mild (Ca'l).....lb.	2.83	— 2.88	Mustard, artificial.....lb.	12.50	— 13.00
Dried.....lb.	.15	— .18	Iodide, green, Proto.....lb.	4.35	— 4.60	Essential.....oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Tartrate & Ammonium.....lb.	.80	— .90	Red (Pre.) Biniodide.....lb.	4.50	— 4.75	Mirbane.....lb.	.45	— .50
and Potass. Scales.....lb.	.80	— .90	Oxide, Red, (red pre.).....lb.	3.08	— 3.16	Neatsfoot.....gal.	.90	— 1.20
Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P.....lb.	.25	— .30	Yellow.....oz.	.27	— .32	Essential.....oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Valerate.....oz.	.25	— .30	Salicylate.....oz.	.40	— .45	Mirbane.....lb.	.45	— .50
Isinglass, Russian.....lb.	7.80	— 8.25	Sulphate (Turp. M'l).....lb.	1.25	— 1.80	Neatsfoot.....gal.	.90	— 1.20
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.28	— .33	Mercury with Chalk (by suc- cussion).....lb.	1.52	— 1.62	Neroli, Bigarade, best.....oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Jalap Root, selected.....lb.	.20	— .26	Millet Seed.....lb.	.07	— .13	Petals, extra.....oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Powdered.....lb.	.28	— .32	German.....lb.	—	—	Nutmeg.....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Juniper Berries.....lb.	.10	— .12	Morphine, Acet., ¼ oz. v.....oz.	7.50	— 7.60	Olive Lucca, Cream, ¼ gal.	3.25	— 3.50
Kamala.....lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Alkaloid, pure, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	7.50	— 7.60	and 1 gal. cans.....gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Powdered.....lb.	2.10	— 2.20	Hydrobromide, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	6.10	— 6.50	3 and 6 gal. cans.....gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Purified.....lb.	—	—	Hydrochloride, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	6.10	— 6.40	Malaga.....gal.	1.40	— 1.65
Kaolin.....lb.	.07	— .09	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	6.00	— 6.25	Orange, bitter.....lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Kava Kava.....lb.	.26	— .30	½ oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	— 6.40	Sweet.....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Kino.....lb.	.55	— .60	Valerate, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	6.10	— 6.40	Organum.....lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered.....lb.	.65	— .70	Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75	Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.18	— .20
Kola Nuts, small and large.....lb.	.20	— .25	Musk Root.....lb.	2.10	— 2.50	Kernal.....lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered.....lb.	.28	— .32	Powdered.....lb.	2.20	— 2.60	Paraffin.....gal.	.40	— .50
Koussou, powdered.....lb.	.65	— .75	Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	.18	— .22	Light.....gal.	—	—
Lactucarium.....lb.	4.50	— 7.50	Ground.....lb.	.20	— .24	Russian.....gal.	—	—
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.47	— .55	White.....lb.	.20	— .22	Patchouli.....oz.	.85	— .95
Lanoline, "B. J. D.".....lb.	—	—	Ground.....lb.	.35	— .40	Peach Kernels.....lb.	.55	— .65
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.28	— .40	Peanut.....gal.	.90	— 1.10
"Leibreich".....lb.	—	—	Naphthalene, flake or balls.....lb.	.14	— .19	Pennyroyal.....lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.....lb.	.19	— .21	Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.).....lb.	—	—
Lanum, "Merck".....lb.	1.65	— 2.15	Sulphate.....lb.	—	—	Peppermint, N. Y.....lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	Nutria.....lb.	.36	— .50	Hotchkiss.....lb.	2.85	— 3.05
(See also Adepta Lanae).....lb.	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	.42	— .60	Western.....lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.36	— .43	Nutmegs.....lb.	.30	— .35	Pimenta.....lb.	.90	— 1.70
Powdered.....lb.	.44	— .49	Extra large.....lb.	.35	— .40	Pine Needles.....lb.	.30	— .35
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.32	— .38	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.12	— .14	Poppy, true.....lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Extra.....lb.	.36	— .40	Powdered.....lb.	.22	— .26	Rape Seed.....gal.	1.25	— 1.40
Hand picked.....lb.	.40	— .45	Oil, Almond, bitter.....lb.	11.00	— 12.00	Rose, Cassia.....oz.	9.50	— 12.00
Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb.	.23	— .35	Without Acid.....lb.	12.00	— 13.00	Artificial.....oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Chloride.....lb.	.65	— .75	Almonds, Sweet.....lb.	.90	— 1.10	Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.35	— .36	Amber, crude, dark.....lb.	.60	— .70	Trieste.....lb.	.75	— .90
Nitrate.....lb.	.23	— .40	Rectified, Star.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Rosin.....gal.	.35	— .70
Leeches, best Swedish.....ea.	.12	— .15	Anised, Star.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Rue, pure.....oz.	.40	— .50
Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.15	— .20	Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbis., or less.....gal.	1.25	— 1.35	Salad, Union Oil Co.....gal.	.78	— .90
Ground.....lb.	.20	— .25	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb.	4.50	— 5.00	Sandalwood, English.....lb.	7.25	— 8.00
Licorice, Corig.....lb.	.40	— .45	Bergamot.....lb.	3.90	— 4.00	Sassafras.....lb.	.85	— .95
Mass.....lb.	.39	— .44	Cade.....lb.	.40	— .45	Savin.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered.....lb.	.45	— .56	Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Spearmint, pure.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.33	— .35	Camphor.....lb.	.20	— .26	Sperm, winter blechd.....gal.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered.....lb.	.35	— .40	Caraway.....lb.	2.55	— 3.35	Spruce.....lb.	.75	— .90
Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.22	— .27	Cassia.....lb.	1.40	— 1.75	Tansy.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Powdered.....lb.	.24	— .28	Castor, American.....lb.	.25	— .35	Tar, U. S. P.....gal.	.40	— .50
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.15	— .18	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.65	— .75	Thyme, commercial.....lb.	.35	— .75
Assort., 1 ½ and ¼ lb.....lb.	.18	— .25	Wood.....lb.	.26	— .32	Red, No. 1.....lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Lithium, Acetate.....oz.	.20	— .22	Celery.....oz.	.85	— .95	White.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Bitartrate.....oz.	.20	— .22	Chaulmoogra.....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Whale.....gal.	.70	— .75
Bromide.....lb.	6.75	— 7.50	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....oz.	1.10	— 1.20	Wine, Ethereal, light.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Carbonate.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Citronella.....lb.	.60	— 1.25	Heavy, true, f. grapes.....lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Citrate.....lb.	1.70	— 1.85	Cloves.....lb.	1.58	— 1.68	Wintergreen.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.35	— .40	Cocoonut, Cochiti.....lb.	.20	— .25	Synthetic.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Salicylate.....lb.	4.00	— 5.90	Ceylon.....lb.	.20	— .30	Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.20	— .25	Conra.....lb.	.18	— .23	Wmwood, Amer., good.....lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .30	Cod Liver, Newfand.....gal.	3.00	— 3.50	Ointment, Mercurial, ¼ mer- cury.....lb.	1.73	— 1.80
Seed, clean.....lb.	.33	— .36	Blbs.....ea.	96.00	— 110.00	1/3 Mercury.....lb.	1.63	— 1.70
Powdered.....lb.	.40	— .45	½ blbs.....ea.	52.00	— 55.00	Opium (Natural).....lb.	11.00	— 11.25
Lovage Root, sel., white.....lb.	.30	— .40	Copaiba, pure.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Granulated.....lb.	12.50	— 12.75
Seed.....lb.	.40	— .70	Coriander.....oz.	1.25	— 1.40	U. S. P., Powdered.....lb.	12.50	— 12.75
Lupulin.....lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Cottonseed, yel. & wh.....gal.	.78	— 1.00	Orange Flowers.....lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Lycopodium.....lb.	1.95	— 2.15	Croton.....lb.	1.20	— 1.50	Peel, Curacao.....lb.	.10	— .15
Mace, whole.....lb.	.70	— .75	Cubeb.....lb.	3.40	— 3.50	Orris, Florentine.....lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered.....lb.	.80	— .85	Cumin.....lb.	4.60	— 4.85	Select Finger.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	.30	— .30				Verona.....lb.	.20	— .25
Calcined.....lb.	.50	— .62				Paraffin.....lb.	.10	— .12
Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.14	— .24				Paraform.....oz.	.10	— .14
2 ozs.....lb.	.16	— .25				Paraldehyde.....lb.	2.65	— 3.00

# Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Feb. 1, to Feb. 8, 1916, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

<b>ACID—</b> 100 csks. cresylic, General Bakelite Co., London. 2 cs. benzoic, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London. 50 csks. cresylic, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London. 20 csks. carbolic, G. Shephard, Pages & Sons, Liverpool. 25 bbls. cresylic, W. E. Jordan & Co., Liverpool. 100 bbls. cresylic, White Tar Co., Liverpool.	<b>CREOSOTE—</b> 33 kegs ortho, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Liverpool. 20 kegs ortho, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Liverpool. 7 drs. mixture, E. R. Squibb & Son, Liverpool.	6 cs. lime, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Dominica. 15 csks. lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica. 16 csks. lime, W. H. Knox & Co., Trinidad. 5 cs. fruit, W. J. Bush & Co., London. 100 cs. lime, R. F. Downing & Co., London. 15 cs. licorice, Chas. W. Jacob & Allison, Palermo. 100 cs. lime, Baker, Carver & Morrell, Liverpool.
<b>ALBUMEN—</b> 4 cs., Lehn & Fink, Bordeaux.	<b>CREOSOTE—</b> 6 cs., G. D. Kuyper & Bros., London.	<b>LEAVES—</b> 3 bs. stramonium, P. E. Anderson & Co., Leghorn.
<b>ALUM—</b> 160 bbls., C. Tennant Sons & Co., Liverpool.	<b>CUTCH—</b> 200 bxs., Levy Chemical Co., Liverpool. 170 bxs., A. Hoffmann & Co., Liverpool.	50 bs. laurel, 1 ble. sage, R. C. Bunderland, Piraeus. 399 bs. laurel, Tartar Chemical Co., Piraeus. 25 bs. senna, The Centaur Co., London. 2550 bs. laurel, 149 bs. sage, Muller, Schall & Co., Piraeus.
<b>ANTIMONY—</b> 1 keg sulphur, Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Cartagena.	<b>DRAGON'S BLOOD—</b> 4 cs., Stallman & Co., London.	5 bs. senna, Lehn & Fink, Liverpool. 7 bs. medicinal, W. H. Crawford & Co., Marseilles.
<b>ARGOLS—</b> 683 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Palermo. 683 csks., 491 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn. 139 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Leghorn. 316 bgs. crude, Tartar Chemical Co., Palermo.	<b>DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES—</b> 2 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.	4 bs. senna, McKesson & Robbins, London. 6 cs. medicinal, Davies, Turner & Co., Valparaiso.
<b>BARK—</b> 4 bs. siftings, E. Maurer, Nassau. 2 pgs. mangrove, E. B. Fairweather, Demerara.	<b>DIVI-DIVI—</b> 270 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao. 374 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Curacao.	<b>LACTIC FERMENT—</b> 1 cs., Amerman & Patterson, Copenhagen.
697 bgs. mangrove, Trinidad Shipping & Trading Co., Trinidad. 37 bgs. mangrove, E. B. Fairweather, Paramaribo.	<b>ESSENCE—</b> 2 cs. aloes, Carr & Taylor, Vera Cruz. 7 csks., Lazard Freres, Marseilles.	<b>LOGWOOD—</b> 514 tons, W. & A. Leaman, Port au Prince.
3 pgs. mangrove, Venezuela Trading Co., Ciudad Bolivar. 3 pgs., Ed. Maurer, Ciudad Bolivar.	54 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles. 4 csks., 6 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.	<b>LIME—</b> 7 cs. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.
40 bgs. calisaya, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., London.	25 cs., Neuman, Schwiers & Co., Marseilles. 6 csks. essence, Lazard Freres, Marseilles.	<b>MANGANESE—</b> 14 csks. resinate, Hull.
<b>BALSAM—</b> 30 cs. tolu, Silva, Bussenius & Co., Central America. 7 cs. tolu, All American Mercantile Corp., Cartagena. 3 cs. copaiba, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Ciudad Bolivar. 2 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Ciudad Bolivar. 6 cs. copaiba, American Trading Co., Ciudad Bolivar.	20 csks. lime, Nuyens & Co., Marseilles. 2 cs. lime, Middleton & Co., Dominica. 70 ½ cs. lemon, W. J. Rawleigh Comp. Co., Palermo.	1 keg bixoxide, Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Cartagena. 2 csks. chloride, Pacific Coast Borax Co., Liverpool.
<b>BEANS—</b> 20 cs. vanilla, Marquardt & Co., Marseilles.	<b>EXTRACTS—</b> 17 pgs. geranium, George Luden, Algiers. 31 csks. malt, Thos. Nevin, London.	12 csks. chloride, Import Chemical Co., Liverpool.
1 bx. vanilla, A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Martinique.	6 cs. geranium, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bordeaux.	<b>MEDICINAL &amp; MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—</b>
<b>BERRIES—</b> 50 bgs. juniper, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Leghorn. 500 bgs. juniper, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Leghorn. 250 bgs. juniper, McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn.	<b>FLOWERS—</b> 39 bs. chamomile, McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn.	12 cs. medicinal, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.
<b>BLEACHING POWDER—</b> 196 csks., Arnold Hoffman & Co., Liverpool.	<b>FRUIT SALT—</b> 100 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.	4 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.
<b>CALOMEL—</b> 20 cs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.	<b>GAMBIER—</b> 80 cs. stock, Androvette & Townsend, Liverpool.	1 cs. drugs, Lehn & Fink, Liverpool.
<b>CANINE—</b> 4 cs., Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Cartagena.	<b>GELATIN—</b> 1 cs., J. W. Hampton, Jr., Bordeaux.	3 cs. drugs, A. Cascott, Marseilles.
<b>CANTHARIDES—</b> 40 cs., McLaughlin, Gromley, King Co., London.	<b>GLYCERIN—</b> 20 csks., Stein, Hirsh & Co., Rotterdam.	1 cs. drugs, Johnston & Johnston, Marseilles.
<b>CAPSICUM—</b> 24 bgs., John Kiscock & Co., London.	<b>GUMS—</b> 5 bs. arabic, McKesson & Robbins, London.	1 cs. drugs, McKesson & Robbins, London.
<b>CASTOR MEAL—</b> 4,350 bgs., Baker Castor Oil Co., Hull. 4,332 bgs., Spencer, Kellogg & Co., Hull.	9 cs. tragacanth, Stallman & Co., Liverpool.	5 cs. drugs, Lehn & Fink, London.
<b>COCHINEAL—</b> 88 bgs., Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., Liverpool.	127 bgs. grass tree, Stallman & Co., Liverpool.	<b>MORDANT—</b> 8 bgs., Grasselli Chemical Co., Liverpool.
33 bgs., C. Weiss & Co., South Pacific.	402 cs. aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.	<b>MYROBALANS—</b> 2,000 pockets, Wm. Brandt's Son & Co., Calcutta.
<b>COPRA—</b> 9 bgs., F. Baker Co., Kingston.	4 cs. pepsin, William Wrigley, Jr. & Co., Cartagena.	2,000 pockets, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Calcutta.
309 bgs., Venezuela Trading Co., Trinidad.	2 sks. senegal, Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Cartagena.	<b>POTASSIUM—</b> 25 sks. sulphate, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen, South Pacific.
297 bgs., Paul F. Gerhard & Co., Trinidad.	150 bs. senegal, Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., Bordeaux.	<b>NAPHTHALENE—</b> 38 csks. flake, Bayard Co., Inc., Hull.
	1,100 bgs. chicle, Venezuela Trading Co., Trinidad.	74 csks. ball, Stafford Hendrix, Liverpool.
	115 bgs. chicle, Venezuela Trading Co., Ciudad Bolivar.	169 csks. ball, White Tar Co., London.
	22 bbls. ester, C. F. Gledhill & Co., London.	38 bbls., M. Field & Co., London.
	32 cs. tragacanth, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.	262 csks., National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.
	5 cs. gamboge, McKesson & Robbins, London.	<b>NUX VOMICA—</b> 207 bgs., Schaeffer Alk. Works, London.
	<b>HERBS—</b> 5 bs. dried medicinal, M. D. Angelo, Palermo.	<b>OILS—</b> 200 cs. olive, Geigy-ter-Meer Co., Leghorn.
	26 bs. medicinal, Renek & Co., London.	100 cs. olive, T. V. Lobate & Co., Leghorn.
	25 bs. medicinal, G. Ceribelli & Co., Genoa.	70 cs. olive, Weaver & Sterry, Leghorn.
	<b>INDIGO—</b> 5 chests, Cakes Mfg. Co., London.	59 ¼ cs. lemon, T. M. Duche & Co., Palermo.
	10 chests, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London.	100 ¼ cs. lemon, Fritzsche Bros., Palermo.
	<b>IRON—</b> 34 csks. iron, Heller & Merz Co., Hull.	25 ¼ cs. bergamot, G. Lueders & Co., Palermo.
	10 csks. iron, Hanson & Van Winkle Co., Hull.	20 pgs. bergamot, Smith & Schipper, Palermo.
	<b>JUICE—</b> 20 hhds. cherry, Porges & Levy, Copenhagen.	18 cs. essential, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.
	200 hhds. raw lime, Evans Sons & Lescher, Webb & Co., Montserrat.	6 cs. synthetic essential, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.



Spirit Ammonia—		
Aromatic .....	lb.	50
Ether, comp. ....	lb.	53
Nitre U. S. P. ....	lb.	1.75
Spirits Turpentine .....	gal.	52
Squawvine Root .....	lb.	65
Squill Root, white .....	lb.	18
Squill Root, white .....	lb.	13
Stillingia Root .....	lb.	15
Powdered .....	lb.	17
Stone Root .....	lb.	23
Storax, liquid .....	lb.	20
Stramonium Leaves .....	lb.	1.05
Powdered .....	lb.	1.15
Pressed, oza. ....	lb.	.32
Seed .....	lb.	.38
Powdered .....	lb.	.40
Strontium Acetate .....	oz.	.11
Bride .....	lb.	.25
Iodide .....	oz.	.40
Lactate .....	oz.	4.50
Nitrate, dry .....	lb.	.30
Granular, C. P. ....	lb.	.09
Salicylate .....	lb.	.37
Strophanthus, Seed, brown..	lb.	.50
Green .....	lb.	.25
Powdered .....	lb.	.90
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.	lb.	1.00
Alk. pow'd, 1-8ths oz. v. ....	oz.	1.60
Nitrate, 1-8ths oz. v. ....	oz.	1.20
Sulphate, 1-8ths oz. v. ....	oz.	1.45
Sugar of Milk, powd. ....	lb.	1.55
1 lb. cartons .....	lb.	.20
Sulphate, Bayer .....	lb.	.22
L & F .....	oz.	.35
Sulphonmethane U. S. P. ....	lb.	11.00
Sulphonethylmeth. U. S. P. ....	lb.	12.00
Sulphur, Iodide .....	oz.	14.00
Flowers .....	lb.	.35
Lac, precipitated .....	lb.	.02
Roll .....	lb.	.16
Washed .....	lb.	.02
Sunflower Seeds .....	lb.	.09
Talcum, powdered .....	lb.	.09
Purified .....	lb.	.04
Tamarindos .....	kegs	.16
Tar Barbadoes .....	gal.	3.25
No. Carolina, pt. cans. ....	doz.	3.50
Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. cartons.	lb.	.60
Thymol .....	lb.	.68
Iodide, U. S. P. ....	lb.	.60
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra. ....	lb.	13.00
Aleppo, No. 1 .....	lb.	12.50
Powdered .....	lb.	2.35
Turpentine, Chian, gen. ....	oz.	2.30
Venice .....	lb.	1.90
Artificial .....	lb.	.33
Uva Ursi .....	lb.	.85
Valerian Root, English .....	lb.	.16
Powdered .....	lb.	.15
Gall .....	lb.	.85
Powdered .....	lb.	.98
Vanillin .....	oz.	.50
Veronal .....	oz.	.55
Tablets, 10's .....	100's	.70
Veratrum Viride, Root .....	lb.	.45
Verdigris, pow'd, pure. ....	lb.	15
Wahoo, Bark of Root .....	lb.	20
Bark of Tree .....	lb.	45
Wax Bay .....	lb.	45
Bees, yellow .....	lb.	25
White .....	lb.	30
Carnauba, No. 1 .....	lb.	28
Japan .....	lb.	42
White Hellebore, Root .....	lb.	.50
Powdered .....	lb.	.55
White Pine Bark .....	lb.	.18
Wild Cherry Bark .....	lb.	.4
Willow Bark, black .....	lb.	.20
White .....	lb.	.15
Witch Hazel, Extract, dou- ble Dist. ....	gal.	.12
Barrels .....	gal.	.70
Wormseed (Chenopodium) ....	lb.	.55
Levant (Santonica) .....	lb.	.16
Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots. ....	lb.	1.15
Bromide .....	oz.	.12
Chloride, fused .....	lb.	.40
Granulated .....	lb.	.50
Medicinal .....	lb.	.32
Iodide .....	oz.	.30
Hypophosphite .....	oz.	.37
Lactophosphate .....	oz.	.25
Medicinal, C. P. ....	oz.	.44
Gran. free from As. ....	lb.	.35
Eng. Hubbuck's .....	lb.	.45
Permanganate .....	oz.	.22
Phosphide .....	oz.	.50
Salicylate .....	oz.	.45
Sulphate, crystals .....	lb.	.20
C. P. ....	lb.	.14

## Importations—Con'ta

25 drs. fusel, Waldstein & Co., Hull.  
 21 csks. fusel, Read, Holliday & Co., Hull.  
 33 drs. fusel, A. Klipstein & Co., Hull.  
 300 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Run & Valk Co., Hull.  
 20 drs. fusel, W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., Hull.  
 598 bbls. palm kernel, Fels & Co., Hull.  
 15 cs. olive, G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.  
 100 bbls. rapeseed oil, Penn. & Balt. Oil Co., Hull.  
 50 bbls. refined, 50 bbls. blown rapeseed, Elbert & Co., Hull.  
 40 bbls. olive, G. Lueders & Co., Naples.  
 76 bbls. rapeseed oil, West India Oil Co., Nassau.  
 200 bbls. rapeseed oil, Swan & Finch Co., Hull.  
 10 bbls. rapeseed oil, Oil Seeds Co., Hull.  
 20 bbls. linseed, J. Livio, Hull.  
 156 cs. linseed, F. Gutierrez & Co., Hull.  
 4 csks., 40 drs. linseed, Quinenes & Martenez Son Co., Hull.  
 6 drs. fusel, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Hull.  
 63 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.  
 120 cs. olive, Calmont & Co., Marseilles.  
 4 drs. fusel, Anderson Chemical Co., Hull.  
 12 cs. distilled lime, 1 cs. expressed lime oil, F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica.  
 9 cs. distilled lime oil, Gillespie Bros. & Co.  
 5 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London.  
 19 cs. orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.  
 28 pgs. cocanaut, J. H. Vavaneur & Co., Calcutta.  
 28 pgs. cocanaut, J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Colombo.  
 44 csks. rape, E. F. Drew & Co., London.  
 10 bbls. rape, P. B. Beston & Co., London.  
 10 bbls. paraffin, Oil Products Co., London.  
 3 cs. chaulmoogra, Schiefelin & Co., London.  
 200 bbls. rape, Vacuum Oil Co., London.  
 100 ¼ cs. lemon, George Lueders & Co., Palermo.  
 112 ¼ cs. lemon oil, John D. Miner, Palermo.  
 90 csks. palm kernel, Rome Soap Co., Liverpool.  
 78 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.  
 24 csks. creosote, American Creosoting Co., Liverpool.  
**ORCHIL LIQUOR—**  
 10 csks., W. A. Ross & Co., Hull.  
 5 csks., J. Campbell & Co., London.  
 19 csks., Oakes Mfg. Co., Hull.  
**PERFUMERY—**  
 1 cs. synthetical, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.  
 3 csks., A. Chris & Co., Marseilles.  
 60 cs., A. Bourgois & Co., Bordeaux.  
 2 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.  
 2 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Bordeaux.  
 6 cs., B. E. Levy, Bordeaux.  
 14 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.  
 42 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.  
 19 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.  
**PETROLEUM—**  
 40,000 bbls. (1,680,000 gls.), 8,000 bbls. (336,000 gls.) crude oil and distillate in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico.

1,092,000 gls. crude oil, Penn.-Mex.-Fuel Co., Tuxpam.  
**POTASSIUM—**  
 2 kgs. bichromate, Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Cartagena.  
**QUICKSILVER—**  
 600 bottles, American Express Co., Liverpool.  
**QUININE—**  
 5 cs. sulphate, McKesson & Robbins, London.  
 5 cs. sulphate, Peters, White & Co., London.  
**ROSIN—**  
 224 bgs., W. F. Mullen, London.  
**ROOTS—**  
 46 bgs. orris, Koenig Bros., Leghorn.  
 215 bgs. orris, Bruen, Ritchey & Co., Leghorn.  
 58 bgs. medicinal, P. E. Anderson & Co., Leghorn.  
 30 bgs. orris, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Leghorn.  
 72 bgs. orris, Bruen, Ritchey & Co., Leghorn.  
 6 bgs., 1 cse. orris, F. W. Meade & Co., Leghorn.  
 4 bs. althea, Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., Leghorn.  
 54 bs. couch grass root, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Leghorn.  
 2 cs. orris fingers, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Leghorn.  
 4 csks. cudbear, Oakes Mfg. Co., Liverpool.  
 2 cs. ipecac, Fidanque Bros., Panama.  
 11 sks. ipecac, R. del Castillo & Co., Panama.  
 2 sks. ipecac, Gontard & Co., Colon.  
 100 bbls. arrow, Middleton & Co., Barbados.  
 9 bs. ipecac, R. del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.  
 20 bgs. ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.  
**SALT CAKE—**  
 10 csks., C. A. De Ronde & Co., Liverpool.  
**SANDALWOOD—**  
 1,605 bbls., Shaw, Wallace & Co., London.  
 14 bgs., Peck & Velsor, London.  
**SILVER—**  
 3 cs. sulphide, Mercantile Bank of Am., South Pacific.  
 8 cs. sulphide, G. Amsinck & Co., South Pacific.  
**SEED—**  
 140 bgs. mustard, John Kissock & Co., London.  
 100 sks. mustard, D. J. Cruikshank, London.  
 135 sks. mustard, Old & Wallace, London.  
 73 sks. mustard, Winter Son & Co., London.  
 172 sks. mustard, J. Kissock & Co., London.  
 250 bgs. mustard, American Trading Co., London.  
**SOAP—**  
 3,000 bxs. castile, Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Leghorn.  
 400 bgs., Cereal Soap Co., London.  
 60 cs. medicinal, American Trading Co., London.

**SODA—**  
 100 drs. caustic, Welch, Holme & Clarke Co., Liverpool.  
**SPICES—**  
 100 pgs. cassia, Old & Wallace, Rotterdam.  
 110 bgs. ginger, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.  
 100 bgs. pepper, G. De Luca & Co., Lisbon.  
 32 bbls. nutmegs, Stallman & Co., Liverpool.  
 1,000 bs. cloves, Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles.  
 13 cs. pimento, Frame & Co., Marseilles.  
 2 cs. cinnamon, Piza, Nephews & Co., Panama.  
 99 bs. cloves, McKesson & Robbins, London.  
 100 bs. cinnamon, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Calcutta.  
 299 bs. cloves, Old & Wallace, London.  
 250 bs. cloves, J. H. Recknagel & Son, London.  
 30 pgs., 161 cs. nutmegs, Frame & Co., London.  
**SPONGES—**  
 7 pgs., Lunham & Moore, Liverpool.  
 110 bs. sponge, 15 bs. refuse, Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.  
 73 bs. sponge, 3 bs. refuse, A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.  
 71 bs. sponge, D. Davis & Co., Nassau.  
**STRYCHNINE—**  
 1 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.  
 1 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.  
**SULPHUR—**  
 50 cs., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Bordeaux.  
 200 bbls., Parsons & Petit, Palermo.  
**SUMAC—**  
 780 bgs., Leonella Perara & Co., Palermo.  
 700 bgs., Core & Herbert, Palermo.  
**TAR—**  
 5 csks., McKesson & Robbins, Barbados.  
**TARTAR—**  
 224 pgs., Geoffrey Ores Co., Lisbon.  
 184 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Lisbon.  
 17 csks., Tartar Chemical Co., Naples.  
 206 sks., 76 sks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.  
 422 sks., 215 sks., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.  
 353 sks. Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Marseilles.  
**TURPENTINE—**  
 23 cs., Goldsmith & Co., Cristobal.  
 75 cs., Goldsmith & Co., Bocas Del Toro.  
**TURMERIC—**  
 64 bgs., L. E. Ransom & Co., Liverpool.  
 65 bgs., John Kissock & Co., Liverpool.  
**WATER—**  
 160 cs. mineral, G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.  
**WAX—**  
 1 cs. bees, J. De Porry, Jeremie.  
 2 bgs. bees, Huttlinger & Struller, Port au Prince.  
 29 cs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., London.  
 35 bgs. carnauba, D. Steengrafe, Maranheim.  
 28 sks., Lazard Freres, Marseilles.  
 5 bgs., Schliemann, Ceresine & Oil Co., London.  
**ZINC—**  
 10 straps oxide, McKesson & Robbins.

## Information Wanted

**DESSAU'S POWDER DIVIDER**—Will some subscriber please inform us the name and address of the manufacturer of this powder divider? Address Dessau, c/o W. D. M.

**DUPLEX HAIR DYE**—We will thank some subscriber to inform us the name and address of the manufacturer of Duplex Hair Dye. Address Hair Dye, c/o W. D. M.

**SPERM OIL**—One of our subscribers writes as follows: "Can you tell us where we can dispose of sperm oil which has become charged with carbon and with cyanide of potassium in the process of hardening steel, or can you give us the address of refiners who refine this kind of oil?" We will thank any subscriber who can furnish us

with this information to communicate the same to this office. Kindly address Sperm Oil, c/o W. D. M.

## PROPOSES TAX ON PREMIUM COUPONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Congressman Austin, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives providing for the levying of a tax of two cents upon coupons, prize tickets and other similar devices, attached to or packed with tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, containing any direct or indirect promise, proposition or offer to make redemption or payment in cash or merchandise, whether such redemption is made by the manufacturer, dealer or other person. On and after September 1, all coupons, not stamped in accordance with the above provision are to be stamped upon redemption. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to be empowered to cause to be prepared suitable stamps by which the tax is to be paid.

## Medicinal Manufacturers Opposed to the Paige Bill

(Continued from page 4)

Resolved, that this association go on record as protesting against the unnecessary, expensive undesirable delay in completing the revision of the Pharmacopoeia, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the members of the Revision Committee and to its chairman and also to the president of the Pharmacopoeial Convention which will assemble in 1920.

### Formula Disclosure Law Condemned

A resolution condemning the methods of departments of health or other administrative bodies in enforcing the disclosure of formulas of proprietary medicines was adopted, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That this Association is opposed to any legislation compelling the disclosure of trade secrets as unjust if not unconstitutional. One of the purposes of this Association is to encourage discoveries and inventions in chemistry, pharmacy and biology; and to that end this Association is committed in its fundamental law to "ensure to individual members the just reward of initiative, discovery and invention." What it seeks on such grounds for its members others are surely entitled to. Therefore, while it does not seem to seriously threaten this Association as yet, we are opposed to the present propaganda in favor of forced formula disclosure, and especially to the classification as "patent" or "proprietary" medicines, of legitimate pharmaceuticals offered only to the medical profession and not intended for self-administration. Such are not "patent" or "proprietary" medicines as the terms are popularly understood, nor as they have been judicially defined; and to undertake to class them as such because they are not found in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, or because a manufacturer has not chosen to reveal his trade secret on the label for the benefit of less enterprising competitors, is unjust and serves no public purpose. If any evil exists it is inherently in the self-administration of drugs, and that evil is not less with respect to the so-called official drugs than with respect to others.

### A Resolution for Preparedness

Preparedness for war, not only in the manufacture of arms and ammunition and supplies, but also for hospitals and similar medicinal uses, was urged upon Congress in the following resolution:

Whereas, The President of the United States has made an appeal to its citizens on behalf of military preparedness, and

Whereas, Adequate military preparedness involves not only the training of citizens as soldiers and the provision of ships, of arms, and of munitions, but also the organization of all the vast industries of the country with a view to their prompt and effective mobilization in case of war, and

Whereas, The provision of medical and surgical supplies promptly and in adequate quantities is a most important phase of such preparedness, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of the National Association of the Manufacturers of Medicinal Products definite plans for the mobilization of all private resources for the manufacturing and delivery of medical and surgical supplies for the Army and Navy of the United States in case of war should be formulated and promulgated at once by the Government, and be it further

Resolved, That the members of the National Association of the Manufacturers of Medicinal Products hereby pledge their hearty co-operation in the formulation and promulgation of such plans of mobilization to the end that in the event of war the resources of the United States, for the preparation of medical and surgical supplies, could be made use of by the Government with the least possible delay, confusion and expense.

### Other Resolutions

Other resolutions were as follows: Opposing further amendments to the Pure Food and Drug Laws of June 30, 1906; favoring legislation that will permit the combination of interests by those desiring to co-operate in seeking foreign trade; urging effective legislation to prevent foreign merchants from "dumping" merchandise into America for the purpose of injuring or destroying American industry; approving the elimination of Schedule B from the existing revenue measure; approving the resolution of the National Drug Trade Conference in opposition to amendments to the Harrison anti-narcotic law; endorsing the Stevens-Ayres price maintenance bill; favoring action to obtain a ruling by the Post Office Department that will permit the mailing of poisons "not outwardly or of their own force dangerous to life" and authorizing the committee on legislation to take such action as it deems necessary toward that end; it was resolved to continue affiliation with the National Drug Trade Conference, and \$50 was voted for that purpose.

### The New Officers

Officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows:  
PRESIDENT—Charles J. Lynn of Eli Lilly & Company, Indianapolis.

VICE-PRESIDENT—R. C. Stoffer of Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.

TREASURER—Franklin Black of Charles Pfizer & Company, New York.

SECRETARY—C. M. Woodruff of Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit.

Dr. A. R. L. Dohme was re-elected to the executive committee and B. L. Murray of Merck & Company was made a member to succeed Dr. G. D. Rosengarten of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, who, in a letter to the secretary, requested that he be relieved from further duty on the executive committee.

W. J. Woodruff, son of Secretary Woodruff, has been appointed assistant secretary of the association.

### Prof. Beal Delivers Address

When the convention was called to order on Thursday morning the first speaker was Prof. J. H. Beal of Urbana, Ill., who was the fraternal delegate of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Prof. Beal discussed "The Community of Interest of the Drug Trade in Food and Drug Legislation." Prof. Beal's address was one of the most interesting and valuable features of the convention, and it will be published in full in the March issue of THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA. He said, among other things, that "the makers of food and drug laws never intended to interfere in the conflict of medical opinion, or to place the stamp of official approval upon the medicines of one school or set of physicians in preference to others, or to restrict the free manufacture and sale of medicinal agents representing every shade of medical opinion." He declared further along this line that "the proper attitude and the attitude which I believe the American people endorse, in so far as they are well informed upon the matter, is that a preparation is not misbranded when either the label or the accompanying literature describes it as efficient for the treatment of an affection, or class of affections, in fair accordance with the views of any considerable number of practitioners of any school of medicine, even though its efficiency for such purpose be stoutly denied by other schools or by other practitioners.

"If physicians cannot agree among themselves as to the therapeutic usefulness of drugs, how in the name of logic and common sense can food and drug officials, or even judges and juries, be expected to decide correctly? Our works on *materia medica* are full of drugs once popular but now generally abandoned, and of drugs once considered of no value now popular and largely used."

Prof. Beal scored the practice of administration officials usurping powers of law-making and regulating the sale of medicines in a manner not at all within the intention of the legislative body that enacted the law.

Other fraternal delegates heard from were M. A. Stout, Bluffton, Ind., president of the N. A. R. D.; Carl J. Balliett of Buffalo, N. Y., representing the Proprietary Association of America; Frank L. H. Nason, representing the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists. Charles J. Gibson, president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, was unable to be present. President Stout of the N. A. R. D. blamed the dispensing physicians and drugless practitioners for the slump in business which, he says, is affecting the retail drug trade throughout the country.

### The President's Address

Dr. H. C. Lovis of Seabury & Johnson, president, in his report, said:

"While with many of you the extraordinary demands created by the war conditions are doubtless responsible for some of the enlarged business, yet I venture the opinion that the past year has also shown a healthy, steady and substantial augmentation independent of that stimulus.

"The situation with respect to the crude drugs and crude materials we have looked to Europe to supply us has become more acute as the months have passed, greater scarcity and higher prices leading often to the extreme conditions of no supplies to be had at any figure." He urged American cultivation of crude drugs. He discussed foreign trade, the stamp tax, tariff revision and other pertinent matters.

### The Report of the Secretary

The secretary's report was most comprehensive, and entirely too long to give with detail here. Among the sub-



jects of interest to association members which Mr. Woodruff discussed were the following: Congressional activities, State legislation, the Federal Trade Commission, the Sherry amendment to the Pure Food and Drugs Act, the Harrison anti-narcotic law, the mailing of medicines containing poisonous substances, effect of prohibition laws on the pharmaceutical business, formula disclosure legislation, the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the work of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, registration of trade-marks, etc. A complete copy of this report will be published in the official proceedings of the convention, which the association will furnish to interested persons.

The legislative committee also presented a comprehensive report of the legislation introduced during the past year affecting the manufacture and sale of medicines. Nearly a hundred bills were introduced in 43 State Legislatures, which, if all had been passed, would have been sufficient to almost paralyze the drug trade.

Reports of delegates to the National Drug Trade Conference, the conventions of the National Association of Retail Druggists and the National Wholesale Druggists' Association were read.

#### Dr. Dohme on "Constructive Government"

A very interesting paper on "Constructive Government" was read by Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, which will be used in part in a later issue of this publication. Dr. Dohme traced tariff legislation since the inception of the Republic of the United States, and declared that only under the system of tariff protection has the country prospered.

B. L. Murray of Merck & Company read a paper on "American Chemical Manufacture After the War," which is reproduced in part in another column.

#### Dr. Norton Discusses Tariff

Dr. Thomas H. Norton of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., likewise discussed the future prospects for the American chemical industry. Part of his address is given elsewhere in this issue. Following his address Dr. Norton was quizzed by John F. Queeny of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., as to whether he believed an American dye and chemical industry could be built up under the present tariff. Dr. Norton stated it was his belief that at present America is laboring under a handicap of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in favor of foreign manufacturers. He thought this handicap could be removed by American genius. He pointed to what a number of concerns are now doing, notably the Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., and the W. Beckers' Aniline & Chemical Works, Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Norton admitted, however, that the present tariff schedules are unscientific and may need revising, but he was unwilling to say that a greater degree of protection was necessary to insure the stability of the American chemical industry.

It was considered advisable to incorporate the association, especially as otherwise it cannot send delegates to the next United States Pharmacopoeial Convention. Articles of incorporation will be drawn up and submitted by mail to members for a referendum vote.

Following the business sessions of the convention a banquet took place at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which more than sixty attended. The toastmaster was Dr. H. C. Lovis and the banquet speechmakers were Charles A. Towne, former United States Senator; Charles O. Maas, a prominent attorney of New York, Dr. Wm. Carter of Brooklyn and J. W. Adams, secretary of the Borough of Manhattan.

The registration at the convention was as follows:

Henry C. Lovis, Seabury & Johnson, New York.  
Franklin Black, Charles Pfizer & Co., New York.  
Charles M. Woodruff, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.  
Charles J. Lynn, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.  
S. R. Light, The Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
George R. Wallace, Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia.  
J. Fred Windolph, Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y.  
Dwight T. Scott, National Vaccine & Antitoxin Institute, Washington.  
George Simon, Heyden Chemical Works, New York.  
G. H. Cox, The Tilden Company, New Lebanon, N. Y.  
Charles G. Merrell, William S. Merrell Chemical Company, Cincinnati.  
J. K. Foy, Malthie Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.  
B. L. Murray, Merck & Co., New York.  
W. C. Abbott, The Abbott Laboratories, Chicago.  
R. R. Patch, The E. L. Patch Company, Boston.  
A. R. L. Dohme, Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore.  
Frank G. Ryan, Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit.

Edwin H. Nelson, Nelson, Baker & Company, Detroit.  
Frank M. Bell, Armour & Company, Chicago.  
John F. Queeny, Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis.  
Willard Ohliger, Frederick Stearns & Company, Detroit.  
F. L. McCartney, Sharp & Dohme, New York.  
Dr. A. S. Burdick, Abbott Laboratories, Chicago.  
Turner F. Currens, Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y.  
George A. Anderson, Charles Pfizer & Company, New York.  
Harry J. Schnell, Oil Paint & Drug Reporter, New York.  
Roblin H. Davis, Seabury & Johnson, New York.  
John B. Dakin, Seabury & Johnson, New York.  
Edgar L. Benjamin, Seabury & Johnson, New York.  
Robert Fischbein, Heyden Chemical Works, New York.  
Dr. J. R. Stewart, National Vaccine & Antitoxin Institute.  
P. Schluessner, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York City.  
H. S. Stebbins, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia.  
H. H. White, H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia.  
C. A. Loring, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, New York.  
Franklyn Elbert Davis, M.D., Oil Products Company, New York.  
Dr. Thomas H. Norton, Department of Commerce, Washington.  
Carl J. Balliett, Proprietary Association, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Eli Lilly, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.  
E. W. Bradford, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.  
George L. Denny, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.  
Edward Zink, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.  
Frank L. H. Nason, Pharmaceutical Chemist.  
M. A. Stoutt, president N.A.R.D., Bluffton, Indiana.  
Dr. L. N. Upjohn, The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Dr. W. K. Upjohn, The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
C. E. Wright, Pharmaceutical Era and Weekly Drug Markets, New York.  
J. H. Beal, American Pharmaceutical Association, Urbana, Ill.  
T. E. Crossman, Official Reporter.  
F. W. Keyser, Nelson, Baker & Company, Detroit.  
E. H. Nelson, Nelson, Baker & Company, Detroit.  
R. Pierson, The Practical Druggist, New York.  
Lee Wiltsee, William S. Merrell Chemical Company, Cincinnati.  
W. C. Warner, Malthie Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.  
Caswell A. Mayo, American Druggist, New York.  
J. L. Hopkins, The Tilden Company, New Lebanon, N. Y.  
H. Wallace Cox, The Tilden Company, New Lebanon, New York.

#### ALLOWANCE FOR ALCOHOL LEAKAGE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Senator Robert F. Broussard, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill into the Senate to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'an Act for the withdrawal from bond tax free of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses when mixed with suitable denaturing materials,'" approved March 2, 1907, by adding the following to section 3, thereof: "That when alcohol is withdrawn from a distillery warehouse for shipment to a central denaturing bonded warehouse under the provisions of this Act it shall be lawful under such rules, regulations, and limitations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for an allowance to be made for leakage or loss by any unavoidable accident, and without any fraud or negligence of the distiller, owner, carrier, or their agents or employees, occurring during transportation from a distillery warehouse to a central denaturing bonded warehouse."

#### A. C. ROBERTSON BRANCHES OUT

A. C. Robertson, drug and chemical broker, has leased for a term of years the four-story building at 106-8 Beekman street. For twenty years Mr. Robertson was connected with the New York branch of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Recently he embarked in business for himself with an office at 246 Water street, doing a general brokerage business in drugs and chemicals and meeting with immediate success. Mr. Robertson intends to widen his activities in the chemical market and deal more exclusively in medicinal and technical chemicals, hence his move to the Beekman street address, which offers larger office and wareroom facilities for the conduct of the business.

#### ANOTHER CUNNINGHAM STORE IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—Andrew R. Cunningham, proprietor of the Central drug stores and the Standard drug stores, of which there are five in Detroit, has leased the building on the southeast corner of Woodward avenue and Congress street and will open another modern drug store there. The lease is dated March 3, 1916, and involves a rental aggregating \$200,000, it is reported. This is the third downtown store to be opened in three years by Mr. Cunningham and is one of the busiest corners on lower Woodward avenue.

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